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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902.

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LITERATURE

Ireland, Industrial and Agricultural. Edited by W. P. Coyne. (Dublin, Browne & Nolan.)

ON the whole, we may congratulate Mr. Coyne, a leading official in the new Irish Department of Agriculture, on this diligent compilation. He has called in the assistance of many specialists, and some of the articles are excellent reading. Others are not, perhaps necessarily from the nature of the subjects, also because there is no single reader who can possibly be interested in them all. But this great variety ought to ensure a very widespread demand for the volume, which is meant to be as cheap as possible, though its form is not attractive. The illustrations of beasts are all to the point, but we protest against reproducing photographs of hideous factories, which ought to set all young people of good taste against industries lodged in such prisons; and surely first impressions should be carefully watched by those who desire to improve the rising generation.

We will speak first of what we have enjoyed in our perusal of the book. It opens with admirable sketches of the geology and mineralogy of Ireland by Mr. Grenville Cole. After a full scientific review he concludes with the wise reflection:—

"Enough has been said to assure the reader that the popular notions as to the vast mineral wealth of Ireland, and her hidden coalfields, only waiting for development, are myths unworthy of a serious and reflective age [we gravely doubt whether this age has yet been attained in Ireland]. It is possible, after all, that a ploughshare and a spade made of imported iron, and a homebred peasant to guide them, may yet prove the best means of utilizing the mineral wealth of Ireland, which ages of denudation have taught us to look for in the soil."

Another admirable article is that on the canals and other available waterways. By comparison with the policy of other countries, even where railway traffic is under

strict State control, it is shown that these waterways are a most valuable adjunct to railroads, and should be worked for heavy traffic so as to diminish railway rates for goods. In Ireland, where these rates are so exorbitant as to interfere most seriously with the prosperity of the country, the railways have been allowed to acquire stretches of the canal roads so as to destroy this useful competition and keep up their injurious monopoly. It would probably require legislation to mend this mischief, for at present the water traffic of Ireland—a country supplied not only with fine artificial canals, but also with remarkable natural waterways—is almost wholly neglected, and many areas fit for good agriculture are left waste for want of cheap carriage to and from their neighbourhood. In no direction is the need of reform more pressing than in this.

Horse-breeding is, of course, one of the distinctive features of Irish life. No industry produces better beasts, or worse men, than this. Among the various causes of the excellence of Irish hunters enumerated we think the book does not lay stress enough on the mild winters, which admit of mares and foals staying out and finding food on rough hillsides, from which they would be driven by snow and frost in England or Scotland. The most interesting perhaps of all the breeds is the so-called Connemara pony, treated in a brilliant article by Dr. J. C. Ewart. The history, the varieties and qualities of these admirable animals are treated with a wealth of knowledge and illustration which makes these pages the most interesting in the volume. Before the days of railways and telegraphs these ponies afforded means of communication over a wild, boggy, and rocky country, which will sound surprising to those who have not known the feats performed. We speak from personal experience, having seen a boy of fourteen despatched early in the morning on such a pony with a pressing message to Galway, forty miles distant, and having taken the answer from him the same evening. Nor was this thought anything wonderful by the country people.

We come now to points on which the book before us is, to our thinking, defective, and will require careful revision in future editions. The article on the economic distribution of the population only supplies facts up to 1881. The author, who endeavours to show from statistics that not only the population, but also the quality of their industry, has decayed since 1851, should know well that the annals of banking and of savings banks tell a very different story. But he is content to note the fact, without any attempt at solving the contradiction. If it be true that an increasing percentage of the people turn to trading, transport, and domestic service, instead of wealth-producing industry, the causes of this change, which coexists with an immense growth of savings, should have been discussed. But on many other vital questions we are treated to stale information. Most of what is said about agricultural education, or about flax culture, is taken from antiquated sources. The state of flax growing in 1871 is of little practical interest now, except that one fatal consequence—the melancholy deterioration of small farms in the north resulting from it—is passed over in silence. It is a matter of common know-

ledge in the midland northern counties (Monaghan, Cavan, &c.) that the soil does not recover from a crop of flax for seven years. Any one (except a land commissioner from the south) can tell at first sight a field that has been "flaxed" several years before. When landlords had the power they used accordingly to forbid more than one-eighth of a farm to be tilled each year with this crop. But at one time the immediate profits were great. Lazy or bankrupt farmers would let their land to a neighbour for a crop of flax at 20*l.* an acre, and so go promptly to ruin, until the exhibition to theoretical valuers of their famished holdings produced a large reduction in their rents by order of the State. These are the mischiefs in flax-growing which require careful discussion and warning from the reformers of agriculture in Ireland. But on such practical matters we find little or no instruction in the book before us. Amid the discussion of all the crops—nay, of all the flora of the country—there is not a word about the growing of thistles, nettles, ragweed, and dockweed all over the island. We should surely have had an estimate of what proportion of the agricultural wealth of the country is devoted to clearing weeds. The habit of pulling them up should be one of the first things taught to children in the primary schools. There are children—plenty of them—employed in herding cattle all day in miserable grass struggling to grow amid forests of ragweed. To employ their leisure in gathering and burning this plant, which sucks gold from the soil, would be far more profitable, though not so idyllic, as tending bees and selling honey. Even in the best parts of Ireland, such as the co. Dublin, no farmer thinks of protesting against the weeds grown by an idle neighbour or on the roadside. This it is which gives the country that unkempt and squalid appearance in the eyes of a good Scotch or English farmer. But pulling up weeds is a vulgar industry, and means sober and continuous labour, for which few people of any class in Ireland have a liking.

A similar want in this picture of the country is an intelligent discussion of the salmon and trout fisheries, a mine of wealth to the nation were it alive to its real interests. But because rod fishing, as a rule, is an amusement of the gentry, and net fishing a mere industry, carried on with a view to immediate gain by poor people, all attempts to restrict netting for the benefit of rod fishing are resented by nationalist politicians as maintaining one of the inducements to keep landlords in the country. These irrelevant arguments should not be allowed to blind the inhabitants along any salmon river to the fact that no salmon is killed with the rod by a sportsman without diffusing money for inns, cars, gillies, tackle, &c., through the neighbourhood. It is no extravagant estimate to say that every salmon killed with the rod pays the neighbourhood 5*l.* in the expenses of killing it. In a few years net fishing at or outside the mouth of the river may destroy the whole of this outlay—for the time, perhaps, making salmon 1*d.* in the pound cheaper in the London market. Why should the people not be taught this obvious lesson? The matter is even simpler with regard to trout fishing in lakes, of which there were hundreds

throughout the north and west of Ireland full of trout a generation ago, but since then the fish have been gradually destroyed by netting, poaching in the spawning time, and still more surely by the gradual but unhindered spread of pike. The borders of these lakes are mostly owned by various proprietors, and many farms reach them, so that each farmer has access and can fish as he pleases. It would require co-operation and an honest agreement among them to make such a lake a property, and divide the profits arising from it. If the pike were first exterminated in the headwater, which is usually a shallow, gravelly bottom perfect for trout; if fermenting flax water, a deadly poison, were kept for liquid manure, and not discharged into the supplying streams; if the water were then restocked and a neat lodge built on the bank, such lakes, now valueless, would in four or five years bring a rent of 100% per annum, which the riparian farmers might divide. Moreover, they would get from their lessee plenty of trout to use, where they now get nothing. The counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, and Monaghan are the best for such experiments, because the lakes are small and isolated, easily watched, and possessed, within our memory, a very fine breed of golden, pink-fleshed trout, which often ran to 6 or 7 lb. in weight.

All such considerations, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to shooting. If every farmer's boy keeps a gun, and shoots what he can, game is soon exterminated, and so a valuable property lost to the neighbourhood. But the peasants must be cured of their mutual jealousies, they must be taught to work together; above all, they must learn that though it is more amusing to earn 5s. by poaching than 5% by hard work, and though sport is more fashionable than labour in the fields, one leads to penury and crime, while the other is the true basis of both individual happiness and national prosperity. The forty-five millions of savings now lying in Irish banks are a demonstration that diligent people make money in Ireland. It cannot now be honestly asserted that the country is a poor country. But there is unequal distribution of wealth, and a vast deal of waste, which causes discontent and that national idleness which shows itself in squalor and mendicancy.

These are the evils which the Board of Agriculture seeks to alleviate or to cure, and no one is more identified with this good work than Mr. Horace Plunkett, the practical head of the Board. We congratulate him even on his partial successes. As the editor justly remarks: "An unreasoning optimism, and an equally thoughtless pessimism have, too often, been substituted for the calm observation and consideration of facts quite accessible to scientific tests." The present volume is indeed, as it professes to be, an unbiassed account, though an incomplete one, of the resources of the country. If the Roman Catholic clergy as a body would follow the example of Father T. Finlay, S.J., and devote themselves to preaching industry and economy; if the bishops would reduce the great number of days in which idleness is regarded as a religious duty, even this generation, in spite of the politicians, might witness a great and a salutary change.

Manchester Sessions. Notes of Proceedings before Oswald Mosley (1616-23). Edited by Ernest Axon. Vol. I. (Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. XLII.)

EXCEPTIONAL interest attaches to this volume from the point of view both of legal and administrative history. In spite of the wealth of legal antiquities (of law treatises as well as records and reports) in which we in this country rejoice, we possess surprisingly few first-hand accounts of the work of the local courts other than those of the manor and hundred. Indeed, we cannot recall more than two or three other works which illustrate, like this volume, the local jurisdiction and administrative functions of the justices of the peace in Petty and Quarter Sessions at a comparatively early date. At the outset, however, it must be premised that it is hardly to be expected that documents such as are here published will ever throw much light on the many interesting questions which cluster round the early history of the institution of the justices of the peace; such questions, for example, as the differentiation of function between the sheriffs and the knights assigned to keep the peace of the county (the successors of whom were the justices of peace), or, again, the still more interesting question of the differentiation between the old county court and the General or Quarter Sessions. None of the known existing sessions records goes back far enough to illustrate such points. The document before us covers only part of the reign of James I. The Quarter Sessions Rolls of the County of Worcester only begin with Elizabeth's reign; nor are those of the East Riding of Yorkshire, published by the Surtees Society, any earlier.

There is, indeed, sufficient reason for this. The custody of the records of the peace was supposed to appertain to that one amongst the justices who was styled *custos rotulorum*. It would appear that rather than be burdened with the charge the *custos rotulorum* allowed them to remain in the hands of the clerk of the peace, and, as there was no appointed place to keep them in, that official took them home with him. The result was that the records became hopelessly scattered and lost. It is perfectly plain from Lambard's words ('Eirenarcha,' 1614, p. 388) that already in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries attention had been called to this shameful negligence:—

"Under the name of the Records of the Sessions of the Peace I do not comprehend all manner of records touching the peace but those only which ought to be at the Sessions of the Peace, as Bills, Plaints, Informations, Inditements, Presentments, the Rolls of processes, trials, judgments, executions, and all other the actes of the Sessions of the Peace themselves: and furthermore the engrossment of the rates of servants' wages: all recognizances of the peace and good abearing, recognizances concerning felonies and alehouse keepers and such like as ought to be certified (or brought) to the Sessions of the Peace—must be numbered amongst the Records of the Sessions of the Peace: For of all these there may be use at the Sessions and therefore the *Custos Rotulorum* or some for him ought to be ready there to shew them. For which end I take it meet that howsoever these records have heretofore been suffered to be in the hands of the Clarke of the

Peace and by the death or remove of him have been to seek, yet now the inconvenience being found and the records themselves being grown to greate bulk the same should be lodged in some special and proper room under safe custody and not without an inventory (or Register) invented whereof the one part to remain with the *Custos Rotulorum* and the other with the keeper of them.....I would not loosely leave them (as commonly it is found) to the only custodie of the Clarke of the Peace without having any Register of their number and sorts and without appointing any convenient place certain for the more ready search and safe bestowing of them; whereby it falleth out verie often that after the death of such a clarke these records are hardly [= with difficulty] recovered and that piecemeal from his widow, servants or executors who at their pleasure may embezel, misuse or conceal what they will."

We are of opinion, after a close examination of the volume, that it has been incorrectly described hitherto. It is not a sessions book at all, in the sense of a court record, either of Privy or Quarter Sessions. It is mainly the private individual notes of a justice of peace of proceedings at Privy Sessions in which he had been himself concerned as a justice, either alone or in association with one or two other justices. There are no notes whatever of the purely legal business of the Quarter Sessions. The notemaker contents himself each quarter (Michaelmas, Epiphany, Easter, Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr) with entering "Sessio pacis tent....." Where, therefore, he had been himself concerned in taking a recognizance or issuing a precept for the appearance of an individual at the Quarter Sessions the only note or entry which he makes is of that recognizance or precept. We get no further information of the case when the next Quarter Sessions arrive. In fact, it would appear as if the primary intention of the book were to preserve a note of these recognizances, precepts, and warrants, and of the fees paid for the procuring of same. Fortunately this primary purpose was expanded, and we find the justice entering the full verbal texts of important administrative orders made at the Quarter Sessions, and even on one occasion (p. 108) at the assizes (the latter at Lancaster). In pursuance of this purpose the notemaker further enters in the book money accounts relating to such administrative orders as the abovesaid, in so far as he himself was concerned as an accomptant. Finally, the notemaker still further extends the heterogeneous nature of the collection by entering in the MS. various forms, such as precepts, mittimus, conditions of recognizances, and memoranda of licences, &c., which are his little collection of formulæ or his educational stock-in-trade as a justice.

It would be incorrect to regard such a book as a court record at all, and Mr. Axon cautiously and quite correctly styles it on his title-page 'Manchester Sessions.—Notes of Proceedings.' His bookbinder, however, has (unjustifiably) gone further by lettering the book on the back, 'Manchester Quarter Sessions.' This latter description is not veracious.

The greater portion of the matters contained in the volume, after the abstraction of the notes of administrative acts of the General or Quarter Sessions, are such as fell within the competence of any one single justice to do and perform. They concern,

therefore, such things as he could hear and decide in his own private house—*e.g.*, matters relating to apprentices, the requiring of the oath of allegiance, assize of all purveyance of carriage for His Majesty's progress (which here appears as ox money), drunkenness, and so on.

If this be so, we have the key to the real nature of the record before us. It is only the note-book of Oswald Mosley, a justice of the county of Lancaster, of his doings as a justice in his single capacity, and, therefore, in his private session—or, let us say, in his own house or domestic residence. The addition of the other items of the record has been already conjecturally explained. It follows from this, (1) that a great part of the record does not necessarily concern any specific Manchester sessions at all, but mostly Mosley's private session; (2) that where reference is distinctly made to a Manchester session, as on pp. 9, 12, &c., and especially 177 and 180, we are left to infer whether this is a special session or a General (Quarter) session; (3) that the locality of the bulk of sessions (presumably Quarter Sessions) is not given (some of them were certainly held at Lancaster, as distinct from the assizes); (4) that the records of the Quarter Sessions of the county of Lancaster not being in the volume before us are still to seek, and should be sought for at Lancaster.

We wish very strongly that Mr. Axon could have seen his way to decide for us some important questions, which are a corollary to the conclusions just deduced: (1) Were there more Quarter Sessions than one for the county of Lancaster? 2. If not, then what were the sessions at Manchester? Were they special sessions or Borough Quarter Sessions? And if the latter, when, where, and how did Manchester before the seventeenth century get a grant of Borough Quarter Sessions?

A correct understanding as to the real nature of the record before us would explain many strange features we note in it—for instance, as to recusants' cases. Besides being intensely Puritan, Lancashire was as a county also intensely catholic and recusant. Yet not a single entry occurs in Mr. Axon's book of actual proceedings of the justices against recusants. Plenty of orders he gives us, made at the Quarter Sessions and at the General Assize, prescribing the carrying out of the laws against recusants, but no individual cases of recusants proceeded against. The reason, doubtless, is that by the Act of 3 James I., c. 4, the jurisdiction over recusants was restricted to the justices of assize or the justices of peace in General (Quarter) Session—terms which would explicitly exclude single justices of peace in privy session. And as the notes before us contain no record whatever of the General or Quarter Sessions, no recusancy cases appear at all.

A statement, however, as to the correct nature of the material contained in Mr. Axon's volume is no derogation from the historical value and interest of that material. To any one interested in the question of the jurisdiction of the justices of peace in the early part of the seventeenth century all the cases noted from the Privy Sessions will be of value. And in this particular instance it is a further advantage that the cases can

be traced in the 'Manchester Constables' Accounts,' thus enabling the details of a case to be followed to its natural close—the payment of the fine, &c. Mr. Axon has himself apparently worked the record in this manner, embodying the results in those portions of his introduction which deal with the jurisdiction of the justices of peace over matters of felony, bastardy, &c.:

"The routine [in a bastardy case] is illustrated by the case of Isabel Worrall. On 10 Oct., 1620, a precept was issued at her instance against Wm. Crompton. On Dec. 6 Crompton was ordered by two magistrates to support the child, but refusing to agree to the order, he was bound in 20*l.* to appear at the Sessions. What happened to Crompton there we are not told, but an order was made that Worrall should be sent to the House of Correction for 12 months, and a mitimus was issued accordingly. From the 'Constables' Accounts' we find that Isabel was taken to the House of Correction [at Preston] at a cost of 5*s.* to the town."—Introduction, p. xvii.

A still wider interest attaches to the note-maker's copies of administrative orders made at the Quarter Sessions, or, more rarely, at the assizes. These orders concern the erection of a House of Correction for the county, orders for the observance of Sunday, appointments of commissioners for subsidies, and orders for the collection of ox money and of the assessments for the relief of maimed soldiers and mariners. In the case of the appointment of commissioners for assessing the subsidies granted in 18 & 19 James I. there is quite a peculiar interest attaching to the entries printed by Mr. Axon on p. 152, for the extraordinary thing is that of the Acts of the Parliament 18 & 19 James I. no copy, either in MS. or print, has ever been found. The Acts were not enrolled in Chancery, and no copy was discoverable either at the Parliament office or in Chancery. When, therefore, the Statutes of the Realm were being printed the editors were reduced to entering the mere title of the Act for the two entire subsidies and adding, as a kind of verification of such title, the following note: "It appears on search made in the Exchequer at Westminster that the subsidies of the temporality and clergy were actually collected and accounted for" ('Statutes of the Realm,' iv. p. 1208). Turning to Mr. Axon's book we find the names of the commissioners for the six hundreds of Lancashire set out in full (pp. 152-5), names which would doubtless have been previously returned in Chancery, and which would appear in the authentic copy of the Act itself if such copy were discoverable. Further, there are entered in the volume before us the exact days on which the commissioners were to meet for the assessing of each separate hundred.

In this case, therefore, a local record is found affording substantial and first-hand proof of the exaction (*ergo* of the enactment) of an Act of Parliament which cannot be found in the Statute Book. Such is by no means the only point of interest in the more general administrative entries contained in the volume. As Mr. Axon himself points out, the copy of the 'Book of Sports' which occurs in the MS. (and which he prints in full in his introduction) is dated some nine months before the ordinarily accepted version of the 'King's Book,' and also differs from it

textually. This matter has been several times explained. The difference between the two declarations was that the first was issued only for the county of Lancaster, whilst the second had been intended by James to apply to the whole country. The noticeable point, however, is that Mr. Axon prints the full copy of the earlier declaration with its exact date, and the value of this may be measured by the fact that in the Earl of Crawford's list of proclamations there is no reference to it at all, or indeed to either of the two declarations.

The editing of the volume has been performed with the greatest care and deserves the highest commendation.

Denys d'Halicarnasse. By Max Egger. (Paris, Picard.)

THIS is an excellent monograph on Dionysius as the exponent of literary criticism in the days of Augustus. The writer has carefully studied, and, what is more, carefully acknowledged the help of his predecessors in the field; his own judgments, if wanting in originality, are full of common sense. He does not possess much of the epigrammatic brilliancy of French critics; he is probably all the sounder as a guide. Here and there we fancy we detect some youthful simplicity, as where he lauds in Sallust the same perfect fairness and love of truth that there are in Thucydides. For if regarding Thucydides there are rising suspicions that he cloaked strong party views under the severity of his tone and style, regarding Sallust most people now accept the verdict of Mommsen, that the two famous tracts on Cataline and Jugurtha are political pamphlets of the same order as Tacitus's 'Germania.' Further, we have to note that though he refers to Prof. Blass's work on later Greek eloquence he has not utilized that famous scholar's analysis of the style of Demosthenes by way of comparison with the analysis of Dionysius, who takes up the same ground. This analysis of a great orator or writer by rules of rhythm, by the quantities of syllables, and the balance of clauses is at first most repugnant to a reader of æsthetic temperament. To cut up Demosthenes into periods, clauses, and feet seems to us to take all life and beauty from him. We find, too, that Dionysius himself, the perpetrator of this analysis, is very far from being guided by it in his judgment of the works of great authors. He tells us plainly that he knows a genuine speech of Lysias by its general æsthetic effect, by its grace, charm, and simplicity, and this (quite subjective) test is to him decisive; and in many other passages he speaks of the *instinct* acquired by long training, which feels the touch of the real master as distinct from his imitators, just as nowadays an expert art critic can tell the painting of Rembrandt or Velasquez from the work of his pupils. For all that he can justify his judgment by going into technical details, and it is in this way that the material analysis of a style may be both interesting and valuable. But even the elaborate arguments of Prof. Blass have not persuaded us that this ponderating of clauses and syllables could have been conscious in the orator, and we are disposed to attribute the harmonies he attains and the

discords which he avoids to the same kind of natural gift as that which dwells in a great musical composer. His work, too, is capable of external analysis. We may even see how he has produced great emotional effects by what seems merely mechanical contrivance; but no analysis will disclose the real secret of his art any more than the dissection of the body will detect the workings of the soul.

In the case of Greek eloquence, however, we learn another important truth. It was seldom spontaneous, and attained its power—nay, even its startling reality—not without persistent artifice. This may have been demanded by public opinion. The people who insisted upon their marble statues and temples being coloured may have been as tyrannical as Napoleon, who insisted upon the ladies of his court using rouge and powder. Hence it was that even historical prose with them assumed the graces of rhetoric and professedly called itself a branch of eloquence. But we are far from agreeing with our author that the invasion of history by rhetoric was a great mischief and nothing more. Of course, the prominence of vulgar or tawdry rhetoric in Dionysius's 'History of Rome' is so damaging that his work is neglected; but if rhetoric be good enough, if it be really a fine art, then we may say that eloquence is essential to a great historian; for such eloquence is not mere style, it is the proper expression of a vivid and picturesque power of observation—in fact, of that imagination which is the highest gift of a historian, higher even than accuracy or impartiality. It is chiefly because of the imagination which colours their style that Herodotus, Thucydides, Gibbon, Froude, Green live on as great historians long after their more accurate or perhaps more laborious rivals, Polybius, Tillemont, Duncker, &c., are laid aside. It is the dramatic gift which is necessary to reproduce vividly scenes and characters but dimly remembered in traditions badly reported in contemporary documents. This is the ground—in our opinion, very solid ground—which Dionysius takes in his general preference of Herodotus to Thucydides. The former has chosen a grander subject, requiring and showing greater art and disposition, clothed in a style of artistic perfection. With this eulogy of Herodotus few scholars (except, perhaps, Prof. Sayce) will quarrel, though we may fairly urge that comparisons of contrasted geniuses are unfruitful, and that admiration of the one man is compatible with admiration of the other. It is evident, however, from a passage cited by M. Egger (p. 223) that Dionysius was tormented in his day, as some of us are now, by the blind admirers of Thucydides, who insisted upon putting this critical historian, in spite of his crabbedness and obscurity, in spite of his rhetorical contortions, upon a pinnacle by himself, and allowed no syllable of disparagement to pass without an angry reply. Dionysius strives to be fair. He admits freely the splendour and the pathos, the dignity and the impartiality of Thucydides; but because he reprehends, very properly, the style of his speeches, M. Egger, following the current opinion among his modern authorities, thinks the Augustan critic wanting in fairness and justice of apprecia-

tion. Dionysius, indeed, leaves himself at the mercy of any censor when he ventures to rewrite some of the Attic master's harsh sentences into clearer and simpler language. But the fact that the paraphrase is tame and vapid beside the original does not prove that in many cases Thucydides, if he had been pulled up, let us say, by Euripides for his style, could not have avoided many patent faults. The usual apologies for his obscurity are simply inadequate. One tells us that Attic prose was still in formation, and that a clear style had not yet been attained. Another explains that his thoughts were so many and so pregnant that words were unable to express them. Yet a reasonable man will see, on reading any of these speeches, that there is no crowding of fresh ideas in every sentence, but that the same idea is being repeated over and over again, and merely worried into various modes of expression; also that pellucid writing had been attained in the dialogue of tragedy and of comedy, which was more confined than prose, not to speak of the few specimens of earlier prose still extant which are perfectly clear.

The best outcome of the study of such a master as this on a somewhat pedantic and second-rate author (as M. Egger justly calls him) is to remind writers of to-day of the fact that the greatest and most artistic prose the world has yet seen was not the work of mere spontaneous genius, but of genius chastened and refined by the most minute and careful study and observation. We may be sure that even Herodotus, whom Dionysius has not dissected into *cola*, was as careful of his pellucid narrative as was Ernest Renan, whose proofs (when we saw them) showed corrections often four or five times more than the original draft in quantity, but pruned by constant erasures. The most probable reason for the absence of speeches in Thucydides's last book is not his appreciation of any change of taste, for the good reason that such did not occur, still less, as some German says, because there were in the events of this book no proper occasion for harangues—a childish absurdity—but because such ornaments were added to the narrative in aftertime, and he did not live to turn the rough sketches of such rhetoric, obvious enough in this book, into the elaborated decorations of the finished books. But if we are right, that while scholars have found actual laws of rhythm in Thucydides or Demosthenes, these great men with all their care rather felt than learnt the mysteries of their music, then it would be well worth while for some student of modern rhetorical form to take such an author as Ruskin, whose great periods often sound like the organ in a cathedral, and submit him to the same analysis to which Dionysius, or, still better, Blass, has submitted Demosthenes. It might be found that he too observed subtle laws regarding the number and position of accented syllables, regarding the juxtaposition of certain sounds, regarding the avoidance of others, and all this according to hidden laws which he drew from his experience as well as his genius. It is too often forgotten in the England of to-day that writing is a fine art, and that the quality most certain to make an author immortal is style.

Thatcham, Berks, and its Manors. By the late Samuel Barfield. Edited by James Parker. (Parker & Co.)

THIS is one of the most substantial parochial histories that has yet been issued. It consists of two large quarto volumes of some 800 pages. Certain details are given in an exuberant style, but it would be unfair to say that anything here printed could with advantage have been omitted. Mr. Barfield, who died towards the close of 1899, had made large collections towards the history of Thatcham, the most extensive parish in Berkshire except that of Lambourne, having a circumference of thirty miles. Within this area there were at one time seven manors. The manorial history is the chief feature of these volumes, and is remarkably well done. The arrangement of the material, with certain additions, is the creditable work of Mr. Parker. Good use has been made of the few early court rolls that have come to light after considerable research, and an exhaustive use of the stores of the Public Record Office in dealing with the four principal manors leaves little to be desired. In fact, any writers who may be contemplating the full treatment of manorial history could scarcely do better than consult these volumes as to the manner and method that it would be well to pursue.

The account of the church of Thatcham, which was appropriated to Reading Abbey in 1139, is at once full and interesting. Towards the end of the thirteenth century Thatcham was a thriving little town, and had the title of a borough conferred upon it. The townsmen finding the accommodation of the comparatively small parish church at the west end of the place insufficient, a chapel was built at the extreme east of the town on the border of Colthrop manor estate. This was done by the joint action of Sir Richard de Fokerham, lord of Colthrop manor, and the inhabitants of Thatcham. In 1304 the bishop licensed the chapel for service provisionally for ten years, until due endowment could be provided, the assent of the Abbot of Reading having been previously obtained. Sir Richard and the parishioners were to find a suitable chaplain, who was to celebrate three times a week, in addition to regular services on Sundays, holy days, and festivals. At the end of ten years the licence was made perpetual, and the chapel was used for divine service for some 250 years, when it was suppressed as a "superstitious" chantry by Edward VI. The ruined building was turned into a charity school in 1707. The actual documents pertaining to so early an establishment of a chapel-of-ease as distinguished from a chantry proper are but rarely to be met with, and those of Thatcham possess a special value for the ecclesiologist.

The parish registers, which begin in 1561, present an unusual number of exceptional entries relating to special causes of death or particular local occurrences. The appendix contains a variety of extracts:—

"1562, Feb. 20th. Thomas Johns, of Ham Hill, was buried, who dyed suddenly with a nedell and thred in his hand being at his worke.

"1573, Sept. 12th. Katherin White and Joan White were baptized, daughters to one Whyte a bearer of aqua vite in this Parishes, and he dwelt at Newbery.

"1591, Dec. 8th. Buriynge. A pore mayd died from Horeblowes, in his hoggstie.

"1605, March 13th. A young crissome, being a man-child, being found drowned at Chamberhouse mill was taken up, on w^{ch} the coroner sate, and by his appointment was buried."

Thatcham being on the great highway to the West of England (it was exactly midway between London and Bath) was naturally much frequented by wayfarers or poor travellers, who are usually styled in the registers, "walking" men or women. Not a few of these walkers were found dead or dying in the barns or by the roadside in the parish. In 1611 Hugh Adams, "being diseased and cured at St. Thomas Hospitales in Southwark neare London," died at Thatcham on his way back to Bath. There are several entries of the baptism of the children of those whom we now call tramps.

The churchwardens' accounts begin in the same year as the registers. These also testify to the importance of Thatcham's main thoroughfare. The wardens from time to time relieved various persons in distressing circumstances as they passed through the town. Among the number thus helped on their way were needy scholars of Oxford, a minister's wife, an indigent minister that preached in the church, poor and maimed soldiers "that were gally slaves to the Turks," a Turkish captive, a poor man that had his tongue cut out, and an "Irishe captaine." When the bishop visited Thatcham the ringers were paid a modest sum for ringing him through the town. Royalty was much more profitable to the ringers, for whilst 6*d.* was considered enough to welcome the bishop on his journey in 1568, 3*s.* was their pay in the following year when Queen Elizabeth passed through. When James's queen went through Thatcham in 1616, on her way to Bath, 2*s.* was thought sufficient for a like purpose. The extracts from these accounts are exceptionally interesting. One of the most curious is a charge of 16*d.* in 1584, which was laid forth by the churchwardens "in going to Burfield to the cunning woman for to make enquire for the communion clothe and the ij outhor clothes that were loste out of the church." A shilling apiece for otters' heads and a charge of 2*s.* for painting the morris dancers' coats in 1568 are examples of other noteworthy entries.

The rectors and vicars, the charities and other endowments are treated exhaustively; whilst various minor incidents relative to the parish, from the establishment of a Sunday market, circa 1160, down to the enrolling of yeomanry and volunteers, 1797-1803, are duly chronicled.

There are two excellent maps, and a most generous supply of illustrations and facsimiles of charters; but from the standpoint of a complete parochial history there is a grave omission, for natural history of every kind is totally ignored.

NEW NOVELS.

The Vultures. By H. S. Merriman. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

READERS of this able novelist have followed him with interest to various parts of the globe: Spain, Russia, The Hague are some of the places in which he has compelled their attention. Now he turns his face to Poland, and, if he has written a better story than 'The Vultures,' it has escaped

our notice. The book is written almost as quietly as it is competently, yet as we read we feel the full dreariness of Warsaw, and Poland assumes for us the guise of the most distressful country of modern times. Some pages of bygone but still recent history are unveiled or reinterpreted by later knowledge. The assassination of the Czar in 1881 appears to have been intended to serve as a curtain-raiser to a drama of insurrection arranged by a party of irreconcilable Polish nobles and others. The Polish part of the plot was betrayed and came to naught. At that time Europe was itself in a ferment, and Poland, seemingly crushed for ever, was yet dreaming in secret of revolt against the tyranny of the Powers. This is the epoch chosen by the author, and the motive is the double plot of the Russian Nihilists and the implacable Poles to throw off their shackles. The intricacies of this double action and purpose have not been generally known or understood. 'The Vultures' are the political and diplomatic agents of different countries who gather whenever and wherever trouble is brewing. The three men are treated with a great deal of shrewdness and variety. The principal Polish conspirators, old Prince Bukaty and his son Martin and his daughter Wanda (more especially the men), are fine figures, all the more tragic because they do not make their appeal to our sympathies by grand language or effective attitudes. A love story, or, rather, two love stories are included. Both are important to the plot, but the loves of Wanda and the silent Englishman are the more interesting. But the person who has more movement and vitality about him than all the rest put together is the Frenchman Deulin. He does brave deeds and makes witty remarks, yet is as little of a *poseur* as a man of his type and country could possibly be. The third vulture is an American called Joseph P. Mangles, who adds touches of an excellently dry brand of humour. His sister "Jooly," a platform lady, is all the more amusing for being merely a secondary character. There are some very stirring as well as pathetic scenes and incidents and a good deal of worldly wisdom here and there.

A Bayard from Bengal. By F. Anstey. With Eight Illustrations by Bernard Partridge. (Methuen & Co.)

THE sub-title of this exercise in humour runs into ten lines of print. We may, therefore, omit it in this notice, though it should be read before proceeding to the adventures of Mr. Bhosh. It helps to give the key to the subsequent jestings over the oddities of a semi-anglicized native of Bengal and the still less anglicized narrator of the tale. Some years ago a joke of this kind would have been *caviare* to the public, but we have changed all that. No place so remote but we know something about it, or think we do. The "Baboo," with all his imperfections on his head (or on our consciences), is with us in fiction as well as elsewhere. His peculiarities of speech and thought, or want of thought, and his general glibness and superficiality are not shown for the first time in this professedly comic view of him. There is now a market for fun at his expense over here.

The author's hits are very shrewd and the examples of the "creature's" ways and manners are genuinely ludicrous. Yet, to speak frankly, we have enjoyed some of his former sallies of mirth and madness more than we do this one. Many hearty laughs have come the way of his numerous readers before now, thanks to his grotesque images and odd imaginings. We read the adventures of the Bengalee gentleman now on show without so much of that spontaneous and therefore most agreeable of all forms of merriment. This book seems a little laboured, even, perhaps, a trifle forced. The joke is a long rather than a strong joke, or a joke that all may laugh at together! Yet one is aware of many a smart remark and many a really funny saying. Most of the effects depend on ignorance of our own manners and customs, on pomposity of speech alternating with slang, and stock phrases sometimes ludicrously misquoted by the supposed narrator. Parts of the conception are excellent, but the whole is not sufficiently supported by a genuine sense of the more delicate incongruities. Now on this sense at its keenest some of the author's happiest extravaganzas have relied. Here he does not always seem to pass from a semblance of sense to pure nonsense with enough *aplomb* and agility of touch. He certainly fills his poor Bengalee full of strange oaths and very cleverly misapplied quotations, and so shows himself master of the situation. But the situation itself savours a little somehow of a private joke between the author, illustrator, and perhaps a few of the initiated. This may explain why the ordinary reader feels at times just a little "out of it."

The Sheep-Stealers. By Violet Jacob. (Heinemann.)

ONCE or twice only in a longish course of book reviewing has it been our lot to find the "Rebecca" riots of the early part of last century made use of in fiction. We had not found the material particularly stimulating reading. 'The Sheep-Stealers' depends on the turnpike troubles, it is true, yet is partly independent of them. They are used incidentally and not at all ineffectively. The book itself may not be remarkable for the spirit of beauty or style, but it is remarkable for its power of lengthened presentation united with strength and firmness of handling. This judgment applies to the scenery as well as to the figures that animate it. Indeed, each—landscape and people—is a fitting complement of the other. 'The Sheep-Stealers' appears to be a first book, and there is a woman's name on the title-page. In some ways, though not perhaps in all, it suggests experience and does not suggest a feminine outlook or manner. We should judge that it is written from a very full and comprehensive knowledge of the people and district. The very heart of the place and the habits of the countryside at the present time are so well known to the writer that there can have been little difficulty in putting the clock back some decades. The valley of the Wye and the hills of Hereford, on the borders of England and Wales, partake of whatever belongs distinctively to both countries. Most of the characters are rustic, but the local speech is merely cleverly suggested,

not tediously insisted on. Some of these country people are drawn with extreme clearness and an essential reality and sobriety of touch. Rhys Walters, the hero of the tale, is partly an exception, for, though the reverse of uninteresting, the strands of his nature are less clearly apprehended and less well controlled by his creator. He represents the tragic side of the story, and there is no humour in the treatment of him. There is, on the other hand, a good deal of humour in some of the other people, particularly in the Pig Driver. We have seldom seen a figure at once so sinister and so laughable as his. There is also clever portraiture in the mistress of the farm at Great Masterhouse and in her maid. The author's own personality and sympathies are carefully excluded. Sheep-stealing is a more exciting theme than the "Rebecca" risings, and it is minutely but not dully described. "Like," instead of *as*, is used in one sentence greatly to its detriment, but on the whole the writing is careful and capable.

"Honey." By Helen Mathers. (Methuen & Co.)

IN novels of this species, even from the pens of well-known authors, one asks from the heroine only one thing—a little amusement. Honey, like many others of her kind, turns a deaf ear to the request. Her conversation and her escapades—even perhaps particularly when she "dons" male attire—do not amuse or edify. Were it not for a casual mention of the Boer war and some other modes, moods, and movements of the moment, the story might pass for a novel of the sixties. But it has none of the "snap" and vigour of the days when Miss Broughton and her followers were at their best. Honey (supposed to be a child of nature with an intellect, or at least opinions of her own) is sometimes exasperating and always boring. Introduced to the reader and a partner in a London ball-room, where she looks like a Dryad, she opens conversation with the unfortunate unknown by intimating to him her longing to smash unlimited crockery and her belief in the life strenuous and the future of humanity. The principal object and interest of the story centre in a plot to disgust the Dryad with an unworthy suitor. To this end two of her devoted admirers pledge themselves, and their subterfuges and plannings are not lively reading. There are, by the way, discussions of physical and other love, and some not very pleasant or exhilarating exhibitions of both. Why a girl, said to possess a wondrous delicacy of perception, could not have done a little divining on her own account we cannot imagine. Grammar and diction of the best sort are not always found in this kind of story, and cannot be said to grace the present specimen of it. The vagaries of Honey are certain to find favour with some people. To them we commend her and her story; we also recommend to the author a more careful perusal of a work called 'The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'

The Lady-Killer. By H. de Vere Stacpoole. (Fisher Unwin)

A TITLE like 'The Lady-Killer' suggests inanity or vulgarity in a story. A name

less trivial and more appropriate might easily have been found for this strange and, indeed, rather portentous fantasy. Benvenuto Cellini and his autobiography have something to do with one of the leading ideas therein. It is an uncomfortable and original drama, where fate, in the shape of ambition, hunger, loneliness, love, and hatred, leads some poor mortals a curious dance. The situations and incidents of the story are wrapped in an atmosphere of dreamlike unreality, and the manner of the narrator adds a quiet and at times not ineffective feeling of mystery. Perhaps in the choice of the actors' names one ought to discover a sense of fitness. We fail to do so. Gavarni, Moroni, Wertheimer, De Warens, Vandam, Pardoe, each appears to have had some obscure significance in the mind of the author. For instance, why Gavarni? Though it was, after all, but the fancy name of the celebrated French caricaturist, who died before the Franco-Prussian war, for which the machinations of this Gavarni are made partly responsible—why choose it at all? We have reason to believe that the author is not American, why then does he make "grit" a verb, as Americans do? And what—readers will ask in the frankness of complete ignorance—is a "Basserid," at home or abroad? Probably something intensely uncanny and "spookish" from fairyland forlorn, for this is a strange record altogether. A modern house in St. John's Wood has a "postern gate," and—what is less surprising, though not more necessary to the purpose of the story—a collection of modern pictures. This retreat harbours a mysterious figure, a Madame de Warens, known in Paris by the nickname of the Marchionesse (*sic*) de Sade. Hints of an unmentionable past are thus, we think, needlessly suggested by the ghoulish apparition. There is, on the other hand, beauty, though not unmixed with sinister touches, in a picture of night on the Embankment. A softened morbidity-like gloom, with scent of lavender, enfolds two forlorn young creatures in the foreground, and gives a sense of tone and expression.

The Rommany Stone. By J. H. Yoxall, M.P. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS book is remarkable chiefly for the extreme inequality of its writing and the knowledge it displays of gipsy slang and of the eighteenth-century idioms of the Midland dialects. The inequality one regrets, since it leaves the book inchoate and formless. The display of dialectic knowledge wearies one occasionally, by reason that it consists in the overloading of almost every paragraph with strings of words, archaic and quaintly pleasing enough, considered singly, but cumbersome when served up thus in bulk. But there is a good, stirring story, with much muscular action in the book, material in plenty of which a more practised writer would have made a shapely as well as interesting narrative. Eight separate quotations at the head of a chapter seem to us a somewhat exorbitant allowance, but one is bound to admit that Mr. Yoxall has gone to matured and reputable sources for his snippets. The book has interest and is worth reading. By the same token it would be almost worth rewriting.

The Concession-Hunters. By Harold Bindloss. (Chatto & Windus.)

IN his latest story Mr. Bindloss makes the interest centre round merchant and missionary ways on the West Coast of Africa. He gives some graphic descriptions of the life and scenery on the coast itself and up-country, where his concession-hunters penetrate in search of wealth which is to rehabilitate an old firm suffering from the unscrupulous opposition of an amalgamation. The characters are neatly indicated and are presented in sufficient variety, though at times—especially in some of the English scenes—they are grouped in a rather stagey fashion. Readers who like a judicious blending of the adventure story and the love romance will find much to please them here.

FINANCE AND MONEY-MAKING.

The Empire of Business. By Andrew Carnegie. (Harper & Bros.)—This volume has been produced with an economy of labour in proportion to results indicative in some ways of the methods by which its author attained his present fortune. Not one among the seventeen papers of which it consists appears now for the first time, six having done duty as addresses to students of a Commercial College for Workmen, the dedication of the Carnegie Library at Braddock, and elsewhere, and eleven "in various forms in several periodicals," such as the *North American Review*, the *New York Tribune*, and the *Nineteenth Century*. That this economy of labour has been practised is not a subject for disparagement. Such papers are doubtless among the best thought-out essays of the author. The history of their origin explains the reason why they were produced. Published in a collected form they strengthen each other.

One note characterizes them all—the note of success and prosperity. Men have often thought of business as an occupation and a career, but who has decorated the slavery of routine with the title of an Empire before? The slavery of routine did we say? The volume shows us not only the beatification of routine, but also how much more business may, and must include to be prosperous. To begin with the 'Talk to Young Men' with which the volume opens. Dare we apply Herbert's charming lines?—

Who sweeps a room as for Thy Laws
Makes that and the action fine.

Mr. Carnegie, with

"many of the leading business men of Pittsburg, had a serious responsibility thrust upon them at the very threshold of their career. They were introduced to the broom, and spent the first hours of their business lives sweeping out the office."

Nowadays "our young men" unfortunately "miss that salutary branch of a business education." Mr. Carnegie enumerates three very successful men who with himself all took turns and, two each morning, did the sweeping. Some successful Englishmen have also risen in a similar manner. The story commemorates the simplicity of early business habits. There are men still living who remember the days when the floors of many counting-houses were habitually sanded, and the firm belief of the principals of that period that no one could be thoroughly trained to business except on a sanded floor. Mr. Carnegie's first advice is "aim high," and then, in regard to habits of life, "you must not drink liquor to excess. Better if you do not touch it at all—much better"; but many can "resolve never to touch it except at meals." This and wholesome advice as to early marriage, enforced by two or three examples of young men advanced to partnerships through engage-

ments to the daughters of their principals, are among the most serious parts of Mr. Carnegie's advice. The advice can in no sense be called original. More useful, perhaps, is the strong caution against speculation. Mr. Carnegie begins with the characteristic remark, "When I was a telegraph operator," and explains that thus speculators were necessarily known to him. He has lived to see all of them irreparably ruined, "bankrupt in money, bankrupt in character." He goes on to mention the reasons for their failure, the main one being that the study of the stock list naturally dissociates the mind from the temper necessary "for the calm consideration and proper solution of business." We are quoting here from the first paper in the volume, but again and again in the book the advice is enforced—patient, unremitting attention to business being constantly advocated. Success "is a simple matter of honest work, ability, and concentration." The power to concentrate and the resolution to win are the first essentials. More helpful than all is the training of "that sternest, but most efficient of all schools—poverty." In the very interesting paper, 'How to win Fortune,' names are given of "presidents, vice-presidents and cashiers of our great New York City Banks who had begun as boys or clerks." The list is long. So is that of the best-known industrial establishments, "founded and managed by mechanics." The name of Edison among those who commenced as telegraph operators is perhaps the best known. "The absence of the college graduate in this list should be deeply weighed." The ways of college life are referred to as partly the cause. The lack of severe self-discipline, of the strenuous concentration and intense ambition which usually characterize the man who starts before the habits of manhood are formed constitutes a handicap. A young university graduate enters business at a disadvantage with younger men who begin in their teens. It is not that Mr. Carnegie despises education by any means. The better-educated man "has the advantage over the other undoubtedly," but again and again Mr. Carnegie insists on the necessity of close attention to ordinary principles of business. Education cannot assist much here.

All this is familiar and commonplace, but some points that he makes were hardly to be expected. Mr. Carnegie takes a far wider range, and includes the methods by which the distribution of commodities is carried on. He insists, as sternly as he does in his remarks on success in business, on the common interest of labour and capital, on the necessity of improvements in transport, and on the need for entirely doing away with curves in railways. "Nothing but a straight line will be up-to-date in 1950 or before that." After reading this no one would have expected to find that "one of the features of the new century is to be a return to water-transport for heavy materials." But the reason is the same, economy in transport is to be the result. These points are mentioned to give some idea of the numerous subjects on which Mr. Carnegie has bestowed time and thought.

The economic side of social life comes in. Here the remarks on the Manchester School afford much food for reflection. The keynotes of the policy of that school were the repeal of the taxes on food, and that every country was to take up the industry for which it naturally was best fitted. At that time Great Britain was the one centre of manufactures. Hence the argument naturally was that other nations were to supply raw materials to be manufactured in Great Britain. For many years this was realized, but now almost every other country is busy with manufactures. Transportation charges are saved, the supply of home wants is more easy to the local man fully acquainted with all the circumstances:

"The development of the industrial world is taking a different line from that predicted, but the great work accomplished by the Manchester School is neither to be belittled nor forgotten. Villiers, Cobden, Bright, and their compeers, in the repeal of the taxes upon food imports, did their country a service for which it can never be too grateful. Their devotion to the cause of peace, and to all that tended, as they thought, to create the brotherhood of nations, gives the leaders of the movement a secure place in the history of beneficent deeds, and as advocates of noble ends. That some of their predictions are nullified or reversed by forces which have come into play since their day neither reflects upon their sagacity nor detracts from their services."

The not unnatural savour of success which permeates the book should not obscure the merit of its advice or make us forget the magnificent assistance given by Mr. Carnegie to education. A millionaire who takes comfort in the cheering thought "that by no possibility can he benefit himself without carrying prosperity to others" is not a character usually met with out of fiction.

British Railway Finance. By Walter W. Wall, F.J.I. (Grant Richards.)—This book, though not a piece of literature, is one of a highly deserving class, as it provides useful information for investors in railways. Mr. Wall says in his preface, "The plan of the book may be criticised, but, naturally, I think myself that it is the best. Instead of paraphrasing the reports of directors I give them in full." He tells us also that chairmen's speeches have been dealt with in the same way. The simplicity and common sense of the arrangement speak for themselves, but our first, indeed, our main cause of complaint against Mr. Wall is that, like most people, he has not acted up to the level of his good intentions. In many cases, we might almost say generally, neither the whole of the reports nor the whole of the speeches is printed verbatim. They are either paraphrased or condensed, sometimes interspersed with comments by Mr. Wall himself, which, though interesting and often instructive, make the reader wish that he had given the official statement in full, and then followed with his own remarks. It is possible sometimes to discover inferentially who the chairman of the railway may be, but the absolute, complete statement is comparatively rarely vouchsafed. This is a defect. An absolute reprint of the speeches and reports would be a most valuable mine of information. The object he desires to attain is really important; it is perfectly true, as he tells us, that "vast numbers invest in home railway securities without knowing anything whatever of their individual values and prospects, and merely because they feel that a railway stock or bond is absolutely safe."

People trust in railway investments now exactly as in former years they trusted in East and West India and the St. Katherine's Docks stock, regardless of the fact that the improvements of a rapidly developing age had rendered those concerns all out of date. A curious and true story illustrating the extraordinary confidence which habit breeds in the minds of naturally cautious men tells that a merchant of the City of London recently living, not only placed all the trust property of his family in East and West India Dock stock, but required all future accumulations to be invested in the same securities. Though good railway debenture stock now stands nearly on a level with the public funds in the opinion of trustees, much doubt hung round it some forty years since, so much so that within our knowledge a very shrewd banker excluded English railway debentures from the securities in which he directed that a trust fund he was then arranging should be placed.

These examples illustrate the vicissitudes of investments even of this class. The amount concerned is enormous. At the present time the paid-up capital of the railways of the United Kingdom is some 1,000 millions, being

about as large as the National and Local Debts put together; the net receipts are roughly about four per cent.

These figures furnish some idea of the enormous mass of the property which Mr. Wall describes. He proceeds to point out the dangers which surround the working of our lines. These were brought into prominence by the sudden rise in the price of coal some months since. This caused a very great addition to the working expenses of railways, amounting to £60,000. in the half-year which Mr. Wall specially examines, and which we suppose from the context to have been the first half-year of 1901. As the increase in the total expenditure, however, amounted during the same time to 1,262,000., it is obvious that the price of coal is not responsible for more than half the total increase in the working of the lines. Many reforms have been proposed. Some have been suggestions from America, such as that by increasing the power of the engines and the capacity of the trucks in which goods are carried the traffic might be worked at a lower cost. There was no need, however, to go so far as America for examples of economy of this kind. No one who has recently been on the continent of Europe can have failed to notice how year by year the size and the length of the trains grow on the leading foreign railways. It is curious to observe how frequently the country which takes the lead in applying an invention suffers eventually from having been the first in the field. Great Britain was the country in which railway enterprise was first developed, but it is very doubtful whether we have the most economical gauge, the basis of the whole system. Again, when railways began among us, the construction of locomotive engines was an absolutely new industry. Naturally enough, each railway commenced by building its own. The result was that the engineers who designed locomotives were limited to their local experience. In other countries things are different. Great engineering houses exist who sell their engines to many different lines, sometimes hundreds or even thousands of miles away from the spot in which the engine is built. Here the advantages of competition and enlarged experience come in. A firm whose engines possess the qualities most desired—speed, economy in fuel, steadiness in running, power of traction—finds its work appreciated, and is naturally induced to employ the ablest men it can find for its own sake, and continually to improve its work. There is no doubt of the honesty and the energy of the heads of our great locomotive workshops. The influence of competition reaches them also, but in a different manner, and the comparatively limited range of their requirements renders it unnecessary for them to study some of the most intricate and instructive problems in locomotive construction.

Mr. Wall points out the difference between American and English methods. His chapter on 'Coal Bills and Train Mileage,' and the economy effected by diminishing the number of miles run in proportion to the load carried, deserves careful reading. It is to sources of economy like this that we must look for improvement in the future.

There is much that is interesting and useful in the chapters which follow on the different railway lines of the country. Our notice of these must necessarily be brief. It seems doubtful whether in all cases the need for care and economy is sufficiently taken to heart. A deduction from the contingent fund to make up a dividend, as arranged by the Great Eastern, may be necessary once, but it is not an arrangement which can ever be recommended or can often be repeated. The ambition of lines like the Great Central and the long-continued and mischievous hostility

between the Chatham and South-Eastern lines have brought great suffering on their shareholders. The history of the quarrel between the Metropolitan and District Railways over the proposed system of electrical traction which Mr. Wall relates is instructive, but most unsatisfactory. We find one of these two lines saying that they propose to employ what they admit not to be the best system, because the men "armed with, after all, what is a more precious thing than knowledge itself—money"—resolved that the best system should not be used.

Financial Crises, by Theodore E. Burton (Ellingham Wilson), is one of the many valuable contributions to economic literature turned out with the care and precision which frequently mark such works from the other side of the Atlantic. A good bibliography is appended, "compiled by Mr. Hugh Williams, Library of Congress," and arranged in a manner most convenient to the reader. The books referred to are placed at the beginning of the list in alphabetical order, the articles in periodicals cited follow, arranged in order of date. There is also a good index, the merits of which we have tested. The crises which have taken place in the United States naturally form the staple of the volume; those in other countries are also referred to so as to form a complete history. A selection of opinions as to the causes of crises and depressions shows the extent of Mr. Burton's reading. About this there is only one remark to make. Mr. Burton says in a note: "In the following opinions the exact language of the writer has not in all cases been followed. In order to secure brevity or to omit matter not immediately pertaining to causes, some of them have been epitomized." When a new edition of the work is called for it is to be hoped that Mr. Burton will, in all cases, print the original words. It is easy in abbreviating quotations to mark the points where this has taken place, and the danger of incorrect apprehension where original words are not exactly followed is serious.

Having said thus much as to the structure of this work, we now proceed to the contents. The subject being intricate, the first chapter is most properly devoted to definitions. The next chapters consider the questions of periodicity, the causes and phenomena of crises and depressions. These are well worth reading by business men. "The belief of plenty is the cause of want," and the starting-point of difficulties, paradoxical as it may seem, is found rather in abundance than in scarcity of money. Inflation of the currency has led to many troubles of this description. Others arise through a readjustment to new conditions necessitated by inevitable changes in values or prices. The existing agricultural depression in England is an example of this. Over-production is occasionally the cause. Much also is due to the mental and moral dispositions of mankind. Mr. Burton quotes Bagehot's simple plan for preventing crises. Bagehot says in his charming way:—

"Several Economists have plans for preventing improvident speculation; one would abolish Peel's Act, and substitute one-pound notes; another would retain Peel's Act, and make the calling for one-pound notes a capital crime; but our scheme is, not to allow any man to have a hundred pounds who cannot prove to the satisfaction of the Lord Chancellor that he knows what to do with the hundred pounds."

Such Utopian perfection is impossible, but it is constantly true that sudden access of wealth is not unfrequently the cause of commercial as of social trouble. Thus the discovery of the gold mines of California led to the depressions of 1857-8.

While it is certain that depression of industry in recent years has been experienced with the

greatest severity in those countries where machinery is most largely adopted, it is well worth notice that crises are becoming relatively less prominent and depressions more so. But we must refer the reader to Mr. Burton's pages for his explanations as to this. Some of the statistics quoted are most valuable as indicating the risks run in modern business. Thus the statement of the approximate values of shares sold on the New York Stock Exchange for the twenty years between 1881 and 1900, and the comparison between them and the returns of the New York Clearing House, are highly instructive.

Mr. Burton's object is "to discuss the nature and causes of these recurring disturbances, and to offer some practical suggestions concerning indications of their approach and the possible means for their prevention or mitigation."

We may conclude with his own words:—

"We may be sure that such depressions as may hereafter occur will be but temporary checks in the great forward movement. Our aim should be to establish such a degree of steadiness in our business growth, and such standards of wisdom and honesty as will reduce their effects to a minimum."

It is a great point that the literature dealing with these subjects should be sound and healthy. The book which Mr. Burton has written is eminently one of this description.

A Bee among the Bankers. By Henry Warren. (Everett & Co.)—Mr. Warren continues to issue his views on banking matters and to indulge in the same depreciation of all persons whose doings he mentions that has characterized his previous publications. It is an old saying that there is nothing "so cheap as a sneer," and certainly there is nothing so unconvincing as a book written on such a basis.

Mr. Warren virtually describes every banker, or nearly every banker, as striving constantly to cheat his competitors and his own customers, the only check to this being the fear of being found out. He narrates gruesome stories, some based, as he states, on personal experience. Further, he tells us more than once that his object in writing is "for profit," and he describes himself as

"a mere nobody who got his living by writing books for a profit—about as unsatisfactory a position as a man can possibly find himself in, for, next to the bankers, the greatest Jews I know are the publishers, though authors' agents run them pretty close."

This description, supplied by himself, will enable our readers to judge of the character of Mr. Warren's book as thoroughly as an elaborate review of its contents. All we can say in conclusion is that it lies with bankers themselves to prove that his innuendoes are baseless by never giving occasion to any one to accuse them of acting in the manner he speaks of.

MEDIEVAL ROMANCE AND FOLK-LORE.

Bluebeard: an Account of Comorre the Cursed and Gilles de Rais. With Summaries of Various Tales and Traditions. By E. A. Vizetelly. (Chatto & Windus.)—A book like this is the despair of the conscientious reviewer. The author has evidently taken considerable pains; he has striven, in so far as in him lies, to be accurate and critical; he has honestly endeavoured to consult the best authorities; and yet his work is not satisfactory. Mr. Vizetelly is evidently aware on what unsubstantial foundations is based the attempt to connect Perrault's tale with either of the two personages of whom he gives an account. The attempt originated in an age which knew nothing of the scientific study of folk-lore; the authorities cited by Mr. Vizetelly carry as much weight as would the opinion of any seventeenth-century writer on questions of geology or historical criticism, and no more. The only problem for folk-lore students is not whether the seventeenth-century folk-tale was

influenced by local Breton traditions concerning Comorre or Gilles, but in how far and by what means the publication of Perrault's story reacted on those traditions. This is a problem that awaits and deserves careful study; the first requisite for its solution is to discard the antiquated and uncritical notion of any historical prototype for Perrault's hero. Mr. Vizetelly's account of Comorre is, so far as it goes, sober and satisfactory. But he has failed to realize the true nature of the sources for the legendary life of the sixth-century Breton kinglet, and to exhibit and explain the development of the legend. Breton legend in general, contrary to ordinary belief, is later, more meagre, more contaminated by Christian mediæval conceptions than that of any other Celtic-speaking people; the artistic form under which it has come down to us is, as a rule, falsified and poverty-stricken. But, second rate though it be, it deserves more searching and more truly sympathetic study than has as yet been bestowed upon it. Mr. Vizetelly cannot be held responsible for the insufficiency of his account of Comorre; it is the authorities upon whom he relies who are to blame. The bulk of the book is devoted to Gilles de Rais. Here again the author is good so far as he goes, but he should have gone further or have left the subject alone. Gilles is interesting chiefly as a pre-eminently fine specimen of moral pathology; as such he can only be dealt with fittingly by a Kraft-Ebing or a Moll. Mr. Vizetelly confines himself to hints and innuendoes which puzzle the reader who does not know, and irritate the reader who does. In other respects he gives a fairly interesting account of this prodigy of abnormal depravity, who—surely the strangest conjunction in all history—was the faithful comrade in arms of the most perfect example the world has ever known of womanly heroism and virtue—of Joan the Maid.

The Pardoner's Prologue and Tale. A critical edition by John Koch. (Berlin, Felber; London, Williams & Norgate.)—An edition with eight lines of text and twenty-eight lines of small print variants per page is not exactly one to be read for pleasure, but it is extremely valuable to any student, showing at a glance as it does the character of the manuscripts consulted. Dr. Koch supplies the readings of fifty-five MSS., which he divides, as regards this tale, into seven groups of two main types, the Ellesmere and the Harleian MSS. He holds very strongly the view that the variations in the Harleian type are not due to Chaucer, but are either corruptions or emendations rendered necessary by corruptions. It is, however, sheer nonsense to say that "a poet of such astonishing faculties would never put down metrically imperfect verses or impossible rhymes." *Bonus dormitat Homerus*, and Chaucer comes a long way below him. After all, Chaucer is part of English literature, and we may assure Dr. Koch that many English students of English poetry believe that several of the Harleian variations are much better poetry than the corresponding Ellesmere lines, and show the hand of the author beyond doubt. Fortunately the question does not arise in this story. Students and teachers of Chaucer already owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Koch which the present publication markedly increases.

La Légende Chevaleresque de Tristan et Isolt: Essai de Littérature Comparée. By A. Bossert. (Paris, Hachette.)—It is highly desirable that a study of the whole range of Arthurian legends should be made from the literary point of view. Since the days of Paulin Paris no critic of eminence seems to have read them for the impression they leave on the mind as a whole. And yet no group of stories has more strongly marked common features. All of them are inextricably bound

up with Brittany—and nearly as much so with the North of England and the Border—and all of them are deeply marked with the elements brought into literature by Eleanor of Aquitaine and her surroundings. The Breton element has been to some extent underestimated, though full weight has been awarded to the importance of the minstrel element and to its close connexion with, first, Ireland and then Cornwall; but it is scarcely less important to note the Breton element in the Norman army of conquest, and to remember that Richmondshire and parts of the south-west of England, for example, fell into the hands of Breton families of distinction. It was in this way that the influence of Henry II.'s Court acted on the Breton-Norman element and created the special spirit which marks the Arthur cycle.

The Tristan story lies in its origin outside the group. In its essential features it is older than Norman civilization, yet every form of it known has come down through two Anglo-Norman channels—the poems of Beroul and of Thomas. Modern readers can form an approximate idea of the first from Bedier's 'Le Roman de Tristan et Yseut,' of the second from Miss Weston's 'Story of Tristan and Iseult,' and 'Sir Tristrem,' published originally by Sir Walter Scott. Only fragments of these Anglo-Norman poems exist, but early translations—German for the most part—enable us to piece out the story. The Beroul poem, earlier in date, preserves more of the Celtic spirit. Stripped of added incidents and doublets, it tells of the cure of the wounded hero by the Danish heroine—the 'love-drench' with its efficacy limited to three years, all the incidents of mad, uncontrollable passion, and at the expiration of the period a business-like parting only possible to Celtic lovers—the lady going home to her husband, the lover to fresh adventures and a *mariage de raison*. Iseult behaves throughout with the barbarity of a woman from a Northern Saga, and Tristan never belies his Pictish origin nor his Celtic up-bringing.

The romance of Thomas has clearly undergone, on the other hand, the influence of the Court of Eleanor. The potion now influences for their whole lives the predestined lovers. Iseult claims from Tristan the deference and unquestioning obedience due from knight to lady, and the whole spirit of the tale has altered—for the better as a work of art. But, wonderful and touching as it is, its fatalistic submission revolted the English spirit, and the story of Lancelot came into being, like Minerva, full-grown at birth—its corollary and corrective.

The elements of the Tristan story are many. Mythic survivals, Greek and old-world stories, magic, Celtic melancholy, and through it all the sea and the forest. We are no admirers of modern folk-lore, whose methods are hardly pushed to excess in proclaiming all literature a plagiarism from Cadmus, but the hero bears every mark of having been originally a pagan deity—the traditional teacher of his race. As the story passed from mouth to mouth incidents were added. The lock of hair borne by birds, the traitor who claimed Tristan's reward for slaying the dragon, the equivocating oath of Iseult, the sword between the lovers are stories of world-wide dissemination. The remains of magic in the tale, with the unreasoning barbarity of Tristan and of Iseult, and its deep undernote of melancholy, are the most characteristic Celtic contributions to the story, and if in the prominent part played by the sea may be traced a more purely Breton element, the elaboration of the forest scenes is the portion due to the English among whom the story passed into writing.

The poem of Gotfrid, the German follower of Thomas, possesses a double importance. It is in itself one of the best of the German translations—adaptations, rather—from the French, and it is the source from which Wagner drew his

masterpiece. M. Bossert has devoted some interesting chapters to a study of his personality and work. But it exercised little influence on the immediate development of the legend, and the prose romance (written in 1220) follows the story of Beroul rather than that of Thomas.

M. Bossert's book is a singularly interesting contribution to the literature of the subject. He takes, perhaps, too seriously the view of the Celtic nature which the modern neo-Celtic school puts forth for the consumption of the Sassenach, but he has the saving grace of knowing that the story he discusses is literature.

GREEK PLAYS.

The Elektra of Sophokles. With Introduction, Notes, and Appendices by M. A. Bayfield. (Macmillan & Co.)—We shall devote more than its fair share of space to this useful edition, because it is advisable to show once for all how dangerous it is for minor scholars to set up their own ideas on Sophocles in opposition to those of Prof. Jebb. Independence and originality are by no means to be discouraged, and it must not be assumed that any editor, however eminent, has said the last word on every point; but fresh interpretations and readings of works which have been much and well edited ought not to be published until they have been carefully digested and criticized. Mr. Bayfield appears to be a little too ready to accept his own ideas. Prof. Jebb's views are almost invariably good enough for school class-books, so that in preparing them it is, at any rate, the safest course to follow him. Our editor is not satisfied with the professor's rendering of γῆς ἰσόμοιρ' ἀήρ, v. 87, "thou air, earth's canopy," "air coextensive with earth,"—having a μοῖρα, a domain in space, equal to that of the earth." Of course, the genitive is exceptional, though Jebb defends it sufficiently; but the second objection that "the thing shared [space] is not expressed" is invalidated by σκότος φάος ἰσόμοιρον (or ἀντίμοιρον), Æsch., 'Choeph.' 317, which phrase also throws suspicion on ἀήρ by suggesting ἡμέριος σκότος as its interpretation here. The MS. ἰσόμοιρος makes it probable that ἀήρ is an interpolation intended to scan instead of αἰθήρ, which did not offer the chance of a false quantity. The interpretation of Kaibel and Mr. Bayfield, ἀήρ γῆς ἰσόμοιρε τῷ φάει, has the disadvantage of not being true, as air pervades the earth about twice as long as sunlight and slightly more as to space. By quoting Hesiod, 'Theog.' 126, Γαῖα δὲ τοι πρῶτον μὲν ἐγένετο ἰσον ἐαυτῇ οὐρανόν, Jebb shows that he had αἰθήρ in mind, and the only imperfection in his comment is the acceptance of ἀήρ as genuine. Can such an invocation of ἀήρ be supported by quotation? Again, Kaibel and Bayfield fail to appreciate Jebb's masterly treatment of v. 610 f., ὁρῶ μένος πνέουσιν, εἰ δὲ σὺν δίκῃ ξύνεστι, τοῦδε φροντὶδ' οὐκ ἐν εἰσορῷ. They venture "to refer πνέουσιν to Elektra, but to make Klytaimnestra the subject of ξύνεστι δίκῃ, referring to her treatment of Elektra." Their perversity seems to be due partly to insufficient regard to the γε of v. 612, which demands the reading δ' ἐμοὶ instead of δέ μοι (MS. δέ μοι), and partly to defective sense of literary and dramatic propriety. At this point the chorus do not yet entertain the idea of the daughter of the guilty wife being the minister of Justice, and Elektra's vehemence has for the moment checked their sympathy. In v. 1087 the retention of καθοπλίσασα by Kaibel, Bayfield, and others involves the rendering of τὸ μὴ καλόν "unhappiness" or "an unlovely deed," which the context disallows. So far as we know καθοπλίσασα is a prose word rather than "a poetic equivalent for κατασκευάσασα." Jebb judiciously accepts J. H. H.

Schmidt's ἀπολακτίσασα. For φέρειν=φέρεισθαι, v. 1088, v. 1096 should be quoted, where τῶνδε is a causal genitive (Jebb), not a genitive of reference. Why is ποτε, v. 1, ignored? If παρόντι λείψαι, v. 3, "thine eyes may look upon," what does ἐξεστὶ σοι, v. 2, mean? It is needless to alter φόνων to φονῶν, v. 11. The combination of ἰκόμην, v. 32, with χοῇ (historic present), v. 35, should have been noticed. The MS. παγχρόσιον need not be altered to παγχρόσιον if we follow L as to metre, v. 510 being a mesode. Jebb's "and yet" for καὶ μὴν, v. 321, is better than Mr. Bayfield's "believe me." A note on γε, v. 341, should have been given. On v. 37, κλέψαι...σφαγὰς, there is a disproportionately long note, the illustrations including 'Theb.' 118, πύλαις ἑβδόμαις, "the gates whose number is seven," a rendering which the editor appears to regard as different from "the seven gates," and ἀνάρητος ὡς θρηῶν, v. 232, and three quotations given by Jebb on v. 123 ff. A school edition is not the proper medium for ventilating a heresy; anent accusatives in apposition to the sentence, which we find on v. 130. Mr. Bayfield says that such constructions are adverbial, and seems to think that nothing adverbial can be in apposition to the sentence. His point is purely one of terminology and quite unimportant, though it is doubtless pleasant to speak of the "impossibility of the apposition view," which most scholars of repute consider possible. Again, young students ought not to be troubled with schemes of Greek lyric metres. Occasional omissions and superfluities, however, such as have been exemplified, do not detract seriously from the value of this scholarly work, which is very well printed and got up.

The Cyclops of Euripides. Edited, with a Prefatory Essay, Rhythmical Scheme of the Lyric Poets, and Exegetical and Critical Notes, by John Patterson. (Gardner.)—The 'Cyclops' is a literary curiosity of considerable importance as the only extant specimen of the satyric drama, which seems to have been the link between Greek tragedy and comedy. But a play which treats of cannibalism, bestial drunkenness, and mutilation is not likely to be popular unless the decadent school win ascendancy in the literature of the future. Still, redeeming touches of genuine wit and humour stamp it as the work of a great poet, and the mere fact of its survival suggests that it was one of the best in its class. Mr. Patterson is an enthusiastic editor, and with reason says, "This edition aims to throw all the light possible on the 'Cyclops,' where our great critics have given that light; but where there seems to be obscurity, the aim is to make suggestions or queries....in the hope that these may lead to greater clearness in our views of the play." The commentary gives evidence of wide and careful reading, and supplies abundance of valuable collateral information, but occasional slips in scholarship occur which are hardly to be expected in "a college text-book." For instance, on v. 507 ὁ χόρτος εὐφρων is rendered "the gladdening herbage," with the comment, "Matthiæ says εὐφρων must be joined with ὑπάγει, not with ὁ χόρτος." The point at issue scarcely seems to be appreciated. The particles καὶ μὴν...γε, v. 541, καί...γε, v. 542, the middle voice διεπνυσάμην, v. 694, ought to have been noticed. We do not understand "θήρες=φῆρες=faeries," v. 624. On v. 588, κὰν τρυφαῖς πεπωκότα, Mr. Patterson offers the ingenious emendation πεπωκότα, which many may prefer to Casaubon's κὰν τρυφῆς πεπωκότα, and the treatment of the whole text, which offers many difficulties, is altogether satisfactory. The pains bestowed on the lyric metres seem to be supererogatory, as the text is almost as uncertain as the rival theories of kolometry. Our editor disagrees with J. H. H. Schmidt as to three out of the five choric parts. The illustrations from English litera-

ture in the commentary are especially welcome, seeing that most editors of ancient classics either suffer from or find it business-like to affect a profound ignorance of such matters. The meritorious aspects of Mr. Patterson's work atone for the few errors and omissions, which he can easily avoid in future. A good account of the Bacchic cult is included in the prefatory essay, which we are told is neither formal nor exhaustive. The editor's modest hope that errors "may not prevent the utility of the whole result" ought to be fully realized.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. publish *Africanderism*, by Anglo-Africander, a well-written pamphlet addressed to John Bull from South Africa. The object of the writer seems to be to recommend the setting aside of the Orange State, the north of Cape Colony, and a large slice of the Transvaal as a Home Rule province. If the plan were accompanied by one for the formation of large native reserves in the north it might avoid some difficulties, but otherwise it is asking John Bull to create a great native hell, after promising the natives to free them by war from Dutch oppression. A wiser plan would have been to have left a Dutch subordinate state with which to make a peace. Conditions could then have been imposed in the peace itself.

MR. DONALD STUART is responsible for a volume called *The Struggle for Persia*, published by Methuen & Co., and found unsatisfactory by us. The object of the book appears to be to show that Russia has already virtually swallowed Persia, a fact about which there can be no doubt in the minds of those who know that country. The author wishes us to step in to save something from the wreck, but it is not easy to see how we can affect the state of things in Persia except on the Gulf. As regards the Gulf, it is not easy to see how Russia can accomplish much except by our permission. These facts point to virtual partition, but it is not to our advantage to hurry it. We do not find help from Mr. Stuart, who writes of the "integrity of Persia," a thing long past praying for. The decision to make a strategic railway from India towards Persia, which has been taken since he wrote, will, no doubt, be pleasant to him. The greater portion of the volume is filled with incidents of travel and cannot be commended. The book is dated in the present year, and the preface suggests that the author's journey is recent, while in the first paragraph he describes himself as starting in "last October"; but there is an amazing statement on p. 13 which throws doubt upon all the dates, and, indeed, on all the author's statements. He seems to have taken a letter to a Count Schouvaloff, who ceased to be Governor of Odessa at the time of his arrival, nearly a year ago; but he tells stories about this gentleman, showing that he believes him to have been the best known member of the large family, the Count Peter, who was head of the police about 1870, and ambassador in London in the time of Mr. Disraeli and of "Peace with Honour." The matter is expanded at great length and with much detail, but the whole story is a myth, and the author can have had little knowledge of Russia or things Russian to imagine that the fallen favourite was his governor of the Province of Odessa. As a fact, of course, he had died broken-hearted many years before the time specified in this book. Another curious mistake is the omission from the list of the climbers of Ararat of the distinguished Englishman who wrote the great book upon the mountain, of which, indeed, Mr. Stuart, although he is interested in Ararat, which he has visited, has evidently never heard. The author seems to have been curiously inexperienced as a

traveller visiting Russia and Persia. Of Russian he frankly tells us he did not know a single word, and his knowledge of Persian manners and customs was so incomplete that he had never heard of the peculiar cut of a "Stambouli-coat," as necessary for audiences in Persia as in Turkey, and necessary, indeed, even for British ministers in Egypt. The official coat of the Mohammedan East is not, as the author thinks, a frock coat carelessly made too long in the skirt and too high in the collar, but an altogether different article, with its own rules and principles. Our author's want of acquaintance with the Continent and with diplomatic affairs is shown by his belief that Morier really thought that his dispatches were opened by the Russians. Of course, every diplomatist on the continent of Europe counts with certainty upon the opening of every document dispatched by him or received by him through the post, and the post is only used for the indirect communication of facts which it is wished to have known. Morier's dispatches to his government were of course sent by messenger. The author considers that the goloshes worn in Russia are "relics of a past age." We generally look upon the United States as a country of the future, and the use of "gums" is rather increasing than declining there. The author describes as though peculiar to Russia, and inconsistent with "civilization," the construction and organization of Russian post-houses in the Caucasus and on the Persian frontier. They are, however, exactly similar to our own in India. Mr. Stuart's English is feeble and full of errors—such, for example, as "Levantians" for Levantines; his French is feeble, as witness "gai Paris" as a phrase in a Frenchman's mouth, and "Place Republique"; and his Russian, as he tells us, is so deficient that he allows his printers to publish for the little dinner "zagonsky." Mr. Stuart is so anti-Russian that he discerns rooted hatred of the English even among the waiters of the Russian empire, without, however, pointing out that the waiters of Russia are hardly ever Russians.

MR. JOHN LANE publishes a translation by Miss Stokoe of a French volume about the troubles of Dr. Stokoe, a naval surgeon, who for a short time attended Napoleon, and got between the exile and his own Government. The title is, *With Napoleon at St. Helena*, and the book is partly made out of the reports of Balmain, which are here stated to be "published," though they are now being advertised as "unpublished." The reference is 'Le Prisonnier de St. Hélène, d'après les rapports du commissaire russe. Publié par la Revue Bleu. Paris, Mai-Juin, 1897.' It is, we believe, intended to publish Balmain's reports in their entirety. The volume before us is of such interest as may survive the fact that there is nothing of importance that is new that can be told us about St. Helena. The translation is good. "West Indies" would have been better than "Antilles" for the British islands. When we are told that Napoleon said of the second admiral sent out, "We shall perhaps miss our bully," we fancy the reference is to what Napoleon said of Lowe and the first admiral: "I miss our sea-dog," for thus we should translate *requin*, "shark," which is used by the French of old sailors in a sense not necessarily bad. It is possible, however, that Napoleon made both speeches.

MESSRS. ISBISTER have done a service by printing *John Wesley's Journal*, abridged by Percy Livingstone Parker. The volume is rather a selection of extracts than an abridgment, and consequently gives a much better idea of the famous Journal than any abridgment could supply. Wesley, like Addison, nourished himself on the Bible and Latin literature, and consequently his Journal is an admirable specimen of clear and straightforward English,

besides giving a wonderful insight into the habits of the remarkable man who wrote it: so it is well worth perusal. This set of excerpts is made with judgment and is most accurately printed, the only mistake we have detected being in a line of Virgil quoted by Mr. Birrell in his "appreciation," and being possibly due to Mr. Birrell himself.

MRS. DEVONSHIRE'S translation of the interesting *Life and Letters of H. Taine* (Constable) is readable and fairly accurate. It would have been the better of revision by some friend acquainted with the classics, who would have pointed out to her that we do not talk in England of "Aristotle's Physic," or of "the Quades." M. Giraud has contributed a useful bibliography of Taine to the *Bibliothèque de Bibliographies Critiques* (Paris, Picard), issued by the Société des Études Historiques.

In *Summer Shade*, by Mary E. Mann (Long), appears without anything to indicate that it is not a new book. It was, in fact, originally published in three volumes with the date of 1893. There has been some correspondence on the subject in various quarters. The book is not up to the level of some of the writer's later works, and it is damaging to her reputation that it should run the risk of being taken for her latest novel.

THE fourth part is before us of the valuable catalogue of the pamphlets in the Royal Library at The Hague, *Catalogus van de Pamfletten-Verzameling*, which is due to the industry of the chief librarian, Dr. Knuttel, and is printed at the Algemeene Landsdrukkerij. We have before now praised this important work of reference. The present instalment extends from 1714 to 1775—that is to say, from the Peace of Utrecht to the revolt of the American colonies.

WE have on our table *Gleanings of a Long Life*, edited by Georgiana, Lady Bloomfield (Bumpus),—*St. George and the Chinese Dragon*, by Lieut.-Col. H. B. Vaughan (Pearson),—*The Story of the Empire*, by E. Salmon (Newnes),—*Eton Bibliography*, by L. Vernon Harcourt (Humphreys),—*Travels in Space*, by E. S. Valentine and F. L. Tomlinson (Hurst & Blackett),—*The Strategy of the Seven Weeks' War*, by Major A. D. Gillespie-Addison (Sonnenschein),—*Racine's Les Plaideurs*, edited by D. Lowe-Turnbull (Blackie),—*Lettres, Maximes, et Caractères du Dix-Septième Siècle*, with Notes by L. Brandin (Black),—*Bossuet, Oraisons Funèbres*, selections by the Rev. H. J. Chaytor (Blackie),—*Bilingual Teaching in Belgian Schools*, by T. R. Dawes (Cambridge University Press),—*Bossuet, Les Empires*, with Notes by L. Brandin (Black),—*Applied Mechanics for Beginners*, by J. Duncan (Macmillan),—*The Teacher and the Child*, by H. T. Mark (Fisher Unwin),—*Reports from the Cancer Research Laboratories: The Middlesex Hospital*, by A. G. R. Foulerton, Vol. I. (Macmillan),—*The Wife and Mother*, by R. Vincent, M.D. (W. Scott),—*Physiology for Beginners*, by L. Hill (Arnold),—*The Case for Vaccination*, by E. Brown, M.R.C.S. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox),—*The Art of Being Beautiful*, by S. G. (Drane),—*The Amateur Electricians' Workshop*, by S. R. Bottome (G. Pitman),—*The A B C of Swimming*, by Ex-Club Captain (Drane),—*The Little Girl Lost*, by E. Raper (Grant Richards),—*Remorse, and other Essays*, by H. Tighe (Sonnenschein),—*Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Christ Church, Canterbury*, edited by W. G. Searle (Bell),—*Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, New Series, Vol. IV. Part II. (Glasgow, MacLehose),—*Transactions of the Thoroton Society, 1901*, edited by J. Standish and G. Fellows (Nottingham, Cooke),—*Saga-Book of the Viking Club*, Vol. III. Part I. (Viking Club),—*More Fables in Slang*, by G. Ade (Pearson),—*Pilgrims of Love*, by B. Hatton (Treherne),—*More Tales from Tolstoi*, trans-

lated by R. Nisbet Bain (Jarrold).—*The Courtship of Sarah*, by S. Tytler (Long).—*The Common Chord*, by W. Dale (Treherne).—*Spiderland*, by R. H. Thomas (Grant Richards).—*Life and Letters of St. Paul*, by the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, D.D., Parts I. and II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press).—*On Agnosticism: Replies to the late Prof. Huxley*, by H. Wace, D.D. (S.P.C.K.).—*Bible Readings, 1902, First Series, No. II.* (S.P.C.K.).—*The Te Deum*, by the Right Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. (S.P.C.K.).—*The Unknown God*, an Essay by Sir H. Thompson (Warne).—*Discourses, Doctrinal and Moral*, by the Rev. Dr. MacEvilly (Dublin, Gill).—*The Eve of Christianity*, by F. T. Richards (Grant Richards).—*Rich and Poor in the New Testament*, by O. Cone, D.D. (Black). Among New Editions we have *Instructions on the Holy Communion*, by the Rev. J. P. Davidson (Wells Gardner).—*Tales of the North Riding*, by Mary Linskill (Macmillan).—*Agri-cultural Botany*, by J. Percival (Duckworth).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Banks (L. A.), *The Great Sinners of the Bible*, 8vo, 5/-

Law.

Hime (G.) and Lamb (W. R.), *The Licensing Act, 1902*, 3/-

Fine Art and Archaeology.

All Round the Farm, 4to, boards, 3/6
Animals' Rebellion (The), described by C. Bingham, and pictured by G. H. Thompson, oblong 4to, boards, 5/-
Fairies Playtime (The), with Verses by C. Bingham, 4to, boards, 3/6
Farmyard Folk, 4to, boards, 2/6
Farmyard Scrap Book (The), 4to, boards, 2/6
Favourite Picture Book (The), 4to, boards, 3/6
Little Folks' Animal Book, 4to, 5/-
Little People at the Farm, 4to, boards, 3/-
Our Pets' Panorama, oblong 8vo, boards, 2/6
Pets at the Farm, 4to, boards, 2/6
Pictures for the Little Ones, together with Stories and Verses, 4to, boards, 3/-
Wee Folks' Annual, roy. 8vo, 3/6; boards, 2/6
Wee Sayings for Wee Folks, a Book of Proverbs pictured by B. Hitch, 4to, boards, 2/6

Poetry.

Browning (R.), *Love Poems*, 32mo, parchment, 3/- net.

Music.

Phipeon (T. L.), *Confessions of a Violinist*, cr. 8vo, 5/-

History and Biography.

Armstrong (E.), *The Emperor Charles V.*, 2 vols., 21/- net.
Avery (H.), *Salé's Sharpshooters*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Fremaux (P.), *With Napoleon at St. Helena*, translated from the French by E. S. Stokoe, cr. 8vo, 5/- net.
Harrison (F.), *John Ruskin*, cr. 8vo, 2/-
Irvine (R. F.) and Alpers (O. T. J.), *The Progress of New Zealand in the Century*, ex. cr. 8vo, 5/- net.
Jeanne D'Arc, *Maid of Orleans, Deliverer of France*, edited by T. Douglas Murray, roy. 8vo, 15/- net.
John Wesley's Journal, abridged by P. L. Parker, 3/6 net.
Memories of the Life of General F. T. Haig, by his Wife, 3/6
Pined (Mrs. C.), *My Australian Girlhood*, 8vo, 16/-
Robinson (W. S.), *A Short History of Rome*, 12mo, 3/6
Vaughan (H. B.), *St. George and the Chinese Dragon*, 3/6

Geography and Travel.

Conway (Sir M.), *Aconcagua and Tierra del Fuego*, 12/6 net.
Eckstein (L.), *Through the Casentino*, with Hints for the Traveller, 12mo, 2/- net; leather, 3/6 net.
Williams (L.), *The Land of the Dons*, 8vo, 15/- net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Ronaldshay (Earl of), *Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky*, roy. 8vo, 21/- net.

Philology.

Cicero: *Orations in L. Catilinam Quattuor*, edited by J. C. Nicol, 12mo, 2/6

Science.

Duncan (J.), *Applied Mechanics for Beginners*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Gordon (W. J.), *Our Country's Fishes, and How to Know Them*, cr. 8vo, 8/-
Hamer (W. H.), *Manual of Hygiene*, 8vo, 12/6 net.
Koller (T.), *Cosmetics*, translated by C. Salter, 8vo, 5/- net.
Lambert (T.), *Lead and its Compounds*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Luke (T. D.), *A Pocket Guide to Anesthetics*, 5/- net.
Macdonald (H. M.), *Electric Waves*, 8vo, 10/-
Miles (E. H.), *Avenues to Health*, cr. 8vo, 4/6

General Literature.

Aleek (D.), *Under Calvi's Spell*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Baring-Gould (S.), *Nelso the Nailer*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
Bellet (H. H. L.), *The Inner and Middle Temple*, 6/- net.
Bennett (A.), *Anna of the Five Towns*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
Bloomfield (Lady G.), *Gleanings of a Long Life*, 8vo, 5/- net.
Blondelle-Burton (J.), *The Fate of Valsec*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
Boylan (G. D.) and Morgan (I.), *Kids of many Colours*, 4to, 6/-
Cadett (H.), *The Boy's Book of Battles*, cr. 8vo, 5/-
Carey (R. N.), *The Highway of Fate*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
Cleave (L.), *The Magic of Home*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
Creswick (P.), *Robin Hood and his Adventures*, 8vo, 6/-
De Crespigny (M. S. P. C.), *From Behind the Arras*, 6/-
De Goucourt (J. and E.), *Renée Maupérin*, translated from the French, 8vo, 7/6
De Mille (A. B.), *Literature in the Century*, 5/- net.
Dickens (C.), *Sketches by Boz*, with Illustrations by George Cruikshank; Pickwick, with Illustrations by Seymour and Philz, 8vo, 3/6 each.

Everett-Green (E.), *Alwyn Ravendale*, cr. 8vo; *Fallen Fortunes*, cr. 8vo; *Short Tales from Storyland*, roy. 8vo, 3/6 each.

Fielding (H.), *Amelia*, 3 vols. 12mo, 4/6 net; leather, 6/- net.

Godfrey (E.), *The Winding Road*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Grey (C.), *For Crown and Covenant*, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Haverfield (E. L.), *Stanhope*, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Hayens (H.), *At the Point of the Sword*, cr. 8vo, 5/-

Hill (H.), *Coronation Mysteries, and other Stories*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Hughes (R. E.), *The Making of Citizens*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Ireland: *Industrial and Agricultural*, imp. 8vo, half-mor., 8/6 net.

Jerome (J. K.), *Paul Kelter*, cr. 8vo, 8/-

Le Breton (T.), *The Modern Christian*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Lyall (D.), *Another Man's Money*, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Magnay (Sir W.), *The Man of the Hour*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Mee (Huan), *Weaving the Web*, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Mill (G.), *The Colonel Sahib*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Montaigne, *Essays*, translated by Cotton, edited by W. C. Hazlitt, 4 vols., roy. 8vo, 42/-

Norris (W. E.), *The Credit of the County*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Philpotts (E.), *The River*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Pollard (E. F.), *The Last of the Cliffords*, cr. 8vo, 5/-

Riddell (Mrs. J. H.), *Poor Fellow*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Slosson (A. T.), *Aunt Abby's Neighbours*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

Sutherland (M.), *The Winds of the World*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Tin Tan Tales, 4to, boards, 3/6

Villari (L.), *Italian Life in Town and Country*, 3/6 net.

Wells (W.), *The Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy*, 4to, 3/- net.

Williamson (M.), *John Falmer's Daughter*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Yorke (C.), *A Memory Incarnate*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 (correction).

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Grass (K. K.), *Geschichte der Dogmatik in russischer Darstellung*, 2m, 80.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Hymans (H.), *Gand et Tournai*, 4fr.

History and Biography.

Saski (Lieut.-Col.), *Campagne de 1809 en Allemagne et en Autriche*, Vol. 3, 10fr.

Science.

Bruhns (W.), *Elemente der Kristallographie*, 7m.

Chiar (O.), *Die Krankheiten der oberen Luftwege*, Part 1, Die Nase, 7m.

Exner (F. u. Haschek (E.), *Wellenlängen-Tabellen für spektralanalytische Untersuchungen*, 2 Parts, 16m.

Ullmann (K.), *Die Fortschritte der Chirurgie in den letzten Jahren*, 8m.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

THE HATFIELD PAPERS.

THE State Papers of the year 1599 preserved in the great collection at Hatfield House comprise documents which supplement the official series now divided into the several classes of Domestic, Irish, and Foreign State Papers. The Hatfield papers cannot, however, be regarded as in any way equal in point of interest to the State Papers Office collection for the period under notice. They have nevertheless the advantage of being presented to us in a more convenient and intelligible form than that adopted by the early editors of the official calendars, whose meagre abstracts and perfunctory indexes necessitate constant reference to the originals. Naturally this independent series of State Papers is chiefly concerned with the same topics of national interest which reappear in the official calendars. Foremost amongst these must, of course, be placed the great Irish rebellion under the Earl of Tyrone and the disastrous expedition of the Earl of Essex against the famous rebel. It cannot be said that any new light is thrown upon this unfortunate undertaking by the papers calendared in the present volume, but at least they assist us to understand the great difficulties with which the English leader had to contend. Much stress is laid upon the entire misconception on the part of the Government of the strength of the rebels and their methods of guerilla warfare by correspondents in the field anxious to justify their comrades in the face of adverse criticism at home. Unfortunately, however, these explanations and protests did not mend matters. We are not convinced that the failure of the general was due to the indifferent quality or equipment of his troops, and there the interest of the subject ends. Essex as a prisoner is not a heroic figure, and the nervous solicitude of his keeper, Sir Thomas Egerton, divests this "last phase" of sentimental interest.

Next to the campaign in Ireland, the preparations made in England to repel an expected invasion by a Spanish fleet and army appear to form the most noticeable feature of this report. Here we are strongly reminded of the scenes which took place in 1588. There is

the same evidence of unpreparedness, with still stronger indications of official incompetence and private corruption, and there is the same portentous moralizing by heavy patriots when the danger had passed away. Here again we get few additions to our history, but there are some interesting estimates of lesser men, such as Sir Francis Vere and Sir Henry Docwra, and a few characteristic notices of the military policy of our Dutch allies in the correspondence from the Low Countries. The English papers are, on the whole, of scarcely greater importance. Amongst the more valuable are those which describe the constitution of the Council of the North. There are also a few notices of the famous Council of Wales, in one of which we learn from the Earl of Pembroke himself that the Justice of Wales "must be a professed enemy to Papists and a resolute chastiser of thieves; both which sorts of bad members do overmuch increase in those parts." We find, however, very few references in this Report to Parliament, the Council, or the great constitutional and social questions of the time. Even the scandal or the mere gossip about the Queen and the King of Scotland is meagre in the extreme. The more numerous notices of Sir Robert Cecil and his family do not add to our store of knowledge, and other historical names have only given occupation to the compiler of an admirable index.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

IN the notice of last week only the proceedings of Section I. and those of Section II. (India) up to Saturday morning, were noted.

On Monday the same section heard with great interest from Dr. M. A. Stein the account of his travels and discoveries in Chinese Turkestan. This was illustrated by lantern slides and followed by a demonstration of objects found. The section passed a vote of thanks to the Government of India for their support and encouragement of Dr. Stein's researches, expressing at the same time a hope that further leisure will be allowed to him for the investigation of his recent discoveries, and ultimately for more exploration. That the latter part of the resolution is not superfluous will be realized when one is reminded that in India Dr. Stein's time is taken up by school inspection, an occupation which leaves him but little leisure for working up his materials.

In contrast to this state of things it was a pleasure on the same afternoon to hear from M. Foucher of the admirable work now being done under the direction of the French Government in Indo-China in their School of the Farthest East. Here there is no haphazard appointment of a non-Orientalist to preside over the complicated issues of Eastern archaeology, but a regularly organized school, modelled on the lines of the existing French schools in Athens and Egypt. Not only is the director (unlike the head of our Indian Archaeological Survey) a trained Sanskrit scholar, but even during his vacation his place is filled by a second Orientalist of equal qualifications. If only our Indian Government would work on these lines there might be some inducement to our students to take up Oriental work. Mr. C. Bendall (Cambridge) gave a note, also illustrated by lantern-slides, on a fragment of the Pali canon discovered by him in Nepal, which he showed on palaeographical grounds to belong to the ninth century. The MS. was written in Northern India, and by a monk who understood his text. Thus the Pali canon was in practical use there as well as in the south, and Pali was not at that time an entirely dead language. The next sitting, on Monday afternoon, was also full—in fact, over-full—of important matter. Prof. Kuhn, of Munich, reported on the progress of the 'Manual of Indian Bibliography' in preparation by himself and Dr. Scherman. The section supported this by a

resolution deservedly recommending it to the support of the Indian Government and of learned societies. Further useful work in progress was reported by Dr. von Schroeder (the proposed critical edition of the great Indian epic, the *Mahābhārata*) and by Prof. M. Bloomfield, of Baltimore (his concordance of Vedic literature). Prof. Jolly gave a note on two medical MSS. from Nepal, lent to him by Mr. Bendall, specimens of one of them being exhibited. Dr. Liebich, of Breslau, also exhibited, by permission, a beautiful MS., lent from the Durbar Library in Nepal, of a commentary on Candrar's grammar, and described his own work on this text. This was appropriately followed by a paper from Prof. Franke on the relations between the Sanskrit grammar of Candrar and the Pali grammar of Moggallāyana. On the same afternoon Dr. James Burgess called attention to the need in Indian mythology, especially in the Jain system, of reference-books corresponding to Dr. W. Smith's Dictionaries, and Mr. F. W. Thomas supplied an interesting note on *Mahā-rāja-Kanika*, partly founded on his present most profitable researches in the Tibetan Tanjur. Some interesting statistics were next produced by Dr. A. Pfungst, of Frankfurt, on the recent progress of Buddhism both in India and in America. In India the recent census showed an increase in the decade of close on two millions; in Bengal alone the numbers had grown from ten to two hundred and ten thousands.

Mr. Wogihara, a Japanese monk, now studying at Straßburg, also gave an account of his proposed supplement to Nanjio's 'Catalogue of the Chinese Buddhist Tripitaka.' It will comprise 176 new works, besides corrections of Nanjio's existing entries.

Altogether this section surpassed its record of work at previous congresses, and, indeed, had nothing but want of time to complain of, the attendance, the supply of matter, and the interest shown in it being all above the average.

Iran (Section IIB.), though its unexplored literature is considerable, commands a much smaller number of workers in Europe. Though the attendance was often scanty, several important papers were read. Among these were those of Dr. Andreas on the Avesta alphabet, and of M. Huart regarding explorations in Persia. Two papers also reported advance in lexicography: Prof. Bartholomae on his 'Alt-Iranisches Wörterbuch' (pt. 1-14 ready) and Dr. Horn's proposals as to a scientific dictionary of modern Persian.

Section III. (Hinterindien) was not formed, only five members presenting themselves. It is to be hoped that future congress committees will avoid the error (committed already at the Rome Congress) of excessive sectional subdivision.

Central and Eastern Asia formed Section IV., in which the attendance was only moderately good, for several of the rather numerous Japanese members of the Congress preferred to attend the Indian Section, in which, indeed, an unusual number of Buddhist subjects were discussed. The president of this section, at sittings where Eastern Asia was discussed, was usually Prof. Giles, of Cambridge, who, however, contributed no paper. At the first sitting some time was consumed by the renewed motion of M. Martin-Fortris regarding the transcription of Chinese. At the next sitting the most important paper was that of Dr. O. Franke (Dresden) on 'Die wichtigsten Chinesischen Reformschriften vom Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts.' One of the most valuable contributions to the section's work was a paper sent by Prof. Chavannes, of Paris, on 'Les Saintes Instructions de l'Empereur Hong-ou,' and read for him by M. Cordier on September 8th. On the same day Dr. Sawayagi, Director of Public Instruction in Japan, gave a description of a remarkable literary enterprise in that country, which, if fully carried out, would bid fair to eclipse even the celebrated

Chinese encyclopædia. At the final meeting of the section papers by Miss Seidmore, of Washington, and by Dr. Murakami, of Tokyo, both on Japanese topics, each gave rise to interesting debates.

The General Semitic Section (V.), including as it does the Biblical and Christian East, is, of course, always a popular one, and if the Roman and Anglican clergy were poorly represented, the Rabbis at least were well *en évidence*. The proceedings commenced on September 5th with a paper from Mr. T. G. Pinches, of London, on a collection of Assyrian tablets from the Bois Nimroud. A good paper by Prof. Ryssel (Zürich) on the Hebrew fragments of the Book of Wisdom gave rise to some discussion. Dr. E. Littman, of Princeton, also contributed a paper on a little-studied Semitic language, Amharic. At the next sitting an extremely fresh and original paper was that of Prof. S. J. Curtiss, of Chicago, on the sacrificial sites still existing in Arabia. Dr. Guidi (Rome) also gave a short and excellent account of the *seve* in Hebrew. At the following meeting the forthcoming Cambridge edition of the Septuagint occupied the attention of the section. On the motion of Prof. Nestlé, of Maulbronn, an advisory committee was appointed. This body subsequently submitted a report in seven sections on the principles which should guide the edition. It was certainly a most regrettable circumstance in the interests of British scholarship that neither Mr. Brooke nor Mr. McLean, who had sent to the Congress a printed notice of the edition, was present at the meeting. On September 8th Dr. C. D. Ginsburg gave a note on the Pseks in the Hebrew Bible. Prof. J. Halévy (Paris) spoke on the origin of the cuneiform syllabary, while Dr. M. Gaster, of London, presented to the Stadtbibliothek of Hamburg a copy of the rare edition of the Pentateuch printed at Hamburg in 1663, with critical remarks on its history. Dr. Haupt, of Baltimore, followed with a paper on 'The Form of the Liebeslieder of the Book of Canticles.' On the next day Prof. Sellin (Vienna) described his excavations in Palestine, and Dr. Kotelmann, of Hamburg, spoke at length on the colour-sense of the ancient Hebrews, a considerable discussion following. Dr. Mittwoch (Berlin) gave a note on the etymology of the name Essenes, and Prof. Bezold, of Heidelberg, read a paper on the two celebrated tablets in the British Museum in which the name Jehovah is alleged to occur, showing that this is not really the case. Later in the day the section passed resolutions—which referred, indeed, only to Assyriology, but which our own Indian Government would do well to "mark and inwardly digest"—that excavations in the East should be under the direction only of persons acquainted with the "history, language, and culture" of the ancient East, and that all bodies undertaking excavations in the East are earnestly recommended to secure the assistance of Orientalists.

Section VI. (Islam), under the presidency of Prof. de Goeje (Leiden), commenced with a paper by Prof. Goldziher: 'Über den Zusammenhang der arabischen Trauerfeier mit den alten Totemklagen.' Dr. Becker described certain MSS. of Ibn-el-Kelbi, the editing of which the section resolved to support. At the next sitting Dr. Merx discussed the influence of Aristotelian ethics on Arab philosophy. Sir Charles Lyall exhibited six documents (belonging to the India Office) which had been lithographed by the Khalifah in the Sudan. Several of these bore interesting references to the power of the Mahdi. Prof. Moutet described a scientific mission in Morocco. Madame de Lebedef sent a communication on the rights of the Musulman woman in marriage, which gave rise to considerable discussion. The Arabic portion of the Taylor-Schechter Collection at Cambridge formed the subject of an illustrated note by Dr. Hirschfeld. At the following meeting Dr. Hess

introduced some variety into the proceedings by the use of the phonograph to illustrate his studies of Beduin songs.

The Egyptological Section (VIIA.) was presided over by Prof. Naville, of Geneva. Dr. Erman reported on the progress of his Egyptian lexicon. Prof. V. Loret gave a note on Horus, and later M. Capart, of Brussels, a notice of a new publication on Egyptian monuments. Prof. Sethe's paper on the earlier chronology gave rise to a debate. On September 8th Prof. Breasted, of Chicago, read a paper on the battle of Kadesh, and other papers were supplied by Messrs. Schäfer, Loret, Erman, and Borchardt, each followed by discussion. On the last day the pressure of work was still so great that a valuable communication by the President had to be shortened (to the expressed regret of the hearers), 'Sur la Pierre de Palerme.' No English member of the section (we believe) was present, and Mr. F. Ll. Griffith contented himself with sending a note (read by Dr. Erman) on a proposed bibliography taken in hand by Miss Porter.

The enthusiasm of Germany for her new colonies perhaps accounted for the separation of Section VII.B. for the non-Egyptian languages of Africa. The section was formed with some difficulty (as might be expected in a Congress professing to be Oriental) and some three or four papers were read.

Since the tenth Congress it has been customary to provide a section for members taking a general interest in the East, and not prepared to enter into linguistic details. Even scientific Germany allowed this refuge to the amateur, and accordingly several sittings were held of a section (VIII.) entitled "Wechsel-Wirkungen zwischen Orient und Occident." Byzantine art was treated by two speakers, and a paper by Dr. A. Deissmann, of Heidelberg, on 'The Hellenization of Scientific Monotheisms' gave rise to a more extended discussion than any recorded elsewhere in the Congress. Mr. Elkan Adler, of London, read a paper on 'The Jews of India and the Pope in the Sixteenth Century,' which was likewise received with considerable interest.

Besides the sectional meetings, a few papers thought to be of general interest were read at a combined general meeting. The notion was perhaps in itself well meant, but it did not work well, owing to the poor acoustic qualities of the vast concert hall in which the general meetings were held. Moreover, discussions (often more valuable than the papers themselves) were precluded. Among papers thus read were a study in comparative mythology, 'Čakuntalā et Griselda,' by Count Angelo de Gubernatis, and an essay by Dr. Merx, of Heidelberg, on the influence of the Old Testament on the development of universal history.

At the final general meeting the resolutions passed in the several sections were carried, and also (but not without a show of hands) the report of the committee on the shortening of the published Congress reports. Resolutions in support of the India Exploration Fund Association and of the search for MSS. in India in connexion with the scheme for a combined critical edition of the Indian Epics were also passed. It was further resolved that the invitation from the Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie to hold the next Congress at Algiers be accepted. The fourteenth Congress will, accordingly, be held there in 1905, probably in or about the month of December.

It remains only to notice the social gatherings, which gave great satisfaction to the members and reflected much credit on the local committee.

Besides the usual Vorabend (this time rather spoilt by the introduction of formal orations), the committee arranged (1) a reception at the Rath-haus. This was carried out in the most sumptuous style. English members probably never had a civic welcome of the kind abroad that so closely reminded them of the

best traditions of the City of London. (2) A Fest-Oper at the Stadt Theater. The opera chosen ('Die Walküre') was not specially suited to an assembly of the kind, but the execution was excellent. (3) Two excursions on the Elbe for the whole of Sunday, with an extremely well-arranged evening illumination of the banks, reminding the older members of the gathering of the illuminations at Lake Mäleren in 1887. (4) An evening *fête* at the Alsterlust, with illuminated boat processions (including a lady crew) on the Alsterbasin. (5) A dinner in the large hall at the Zoological Gardens. Here again the band was an obstacle to conversation, nor were the speeches very audible; but two British speakers were at least seen to address the assembly: Sir Raymond West, and Don M. de Z. Wickremasinghe, of Oxford, who was called on as representing the Government of Ceylon. B.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN'S autumn announcements comprise: In Art: William Hogarth, by Austin Dobson, with an introduction on Hogarth's Workmanship by Sir Walter Armstrong.—Pinturicchio, his Life, Work, and Time, by Corrado Ricci of the Brera, translated by Florence Simmonds.—and The Masters' Masterpieces, a series of sixty reproductions, with biographical notes. In History, Biography, and Travel: The World's History, edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt, with many maps and illustrations; Vol. VII., Western Europe to 1800.—Jeanne D'Arc, Maid of Orleans, Deliverer of France, from original documents, edited by T. Douglas Murray, with illustrations.—The Correspondence of William I. and Bismarck, with other Letters from and to Prince Bismarck, 2 vols.—The Regions of the World, a series of twelve volumes descriptive of the physical environment of the nations, edited by H. J. Mackinder; Vol. III., Central Europe, by Joseph Partsch, Ph.D.—Through the Heart of Patagonia, by Hesketh Prichard, with twenty illustrations (some in colour) from drawings by J. G. Millais, and several illustrations from photographs.—Greater Russia, by Wirt Gerrare, with many illustrations.—Down the Orinoco in a Canoe, by Santiago P. Triana.—Affairs of West Africa, by E. D. Morel.—Two on their Travels, by Ethel Colquhoun, with numerous illustrations and coloured plates. In General Literature: Vols. I. and III. of an Illustrated History of English Literature, by Dr. Garnett and E. Gosse.—Literatures of the World, edited by E. Gosse: Vol. XI. A History of Arabic Literature, by Prof. Clement Huart; also volumes dealing with German, Persian, Dutch, Modern Greek, and other Literatures.—Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature, by Dr. George Brandes, 6 vols.: Vols. III., IV., V., and VI.—Dante and his Time, by Dr. Karl Federn, with an introduction by A. J. Butler.—and Journal of a Tour in the Netherlands in the Autumn of 1815, by Robert Southey. Miscellaneous: Mutual Aid, by Prince Kropotkin.—Next to the Ground, by Martha McCulloch-Williams.—and The Care of the Teeth, by Samuel A. Hopkins. For juveniles: Young George, his Life, told and drawn by Edith Farmiloe, forty pages in colours.—A Dog Day, twenty-eight drawings by Cecil Aldin, with text by Walter Emanuel.—Babes of the British Empire, by T. Stevens.—and The Tiger and the Insect, by John Habberton, with illustrations by Walter Russell. In Fiction: Typhoon, by Joseph Conrad.—Captain Macklin, by Richard Harding Davis.—The Garden of Olives, by Kassandra Vivaria.—Mrs. Craddock, by W. S. Maugham.—The Luck of the Barerakes, by C. Marriage.—a translation of La Conquista di Roma, by Matilde Serao.—The Housewives of Edenrise, by Florence Popham.—The Last Buccaneer, by L. Cope Cornford.—Catherine Sterling, by Norma Lorimer.—The King's Agent, by

Arthur Paterson.—Donovan Pasha, by Sir Gilbert Parker.—Mother Earth, by Frances Harrod.—The Magnetic North, by Elizabeth Robins.—The Winds of the World, by Millicent Sutherland.—Sacilege Farm, by Mabel Hart.—The Grey Wig, by Israel Zangwill.—The Fetish of the Family, by Edith Barnett.—One's Womenkind, by Louis Zangwill.—Haj Yusef, by A. J. Dawson.—Tolstoy's Novels, translated by Constance Garnett: Vol. III. Ivan Ilyitch, and other Stories.—The Playgoers' Edition of The Eternal City, by Hall Caine.—A Century of French Romance, 12 vols., edited by E. Gosse: Vol. IX. Renée Mauperin, with a critical introduction by J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, and three coloured plates by Michael; Vol. X. The Two Young Brides, of Balzac, with a critical introduction by Henry James, three coloured plates by Eugene Paul Avril; Vol. XI. Pierre and Jean, of Guy de Maupassant, with a critical introduction by the Earl of Crewe, three coloured plates by Henry Delaspre; Vol. XII. The Nabob, of Alphonse Daudet, with a critical introduction by Prof. Trent, three coloured plates by L. Ed. Fournier.—The Unexpurgated Novels of Samuel Richardson, Library Edition, with prefatory note by Austin Dobson, and a life and introduction by W. L. Phelps. In Dramatic Literature: The Awakening, by Haddon Chambers.—The Second in Command, by R. Marshall.—Iris, by A. W. Pinero.—Francesca da Rimini, by Gabriele d'Annunzio, translated from the Italian by Arthur Symonds. In Poetry: Poems, by George Leveson-Gower. A new magazine, entitled the *World's Work*, edited by Henry Norman, M.P.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.'s announcements comprise: In History, Geography, Biography, &c.: The Angevin Empire, the Reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, by Sir James Ramsay.—Harlyn Bay and the Discoveries of its Prehistoric Remains, a revised edition, by the Rev. R. Ashington Bullen.—William Clark, Journalist, his Life and Work, by Herbert Burrows and others.—From Alfred to Victoria, or Hands across a Thousand Years, by the Rev. George Eayrs.—and in the "Social England Series," edited by Kenelm Cotes: History of the Fine Arts, by Prof. G. Baldwin Brown; The English Manor, by Prof. Vinogradoff; The Evolution of Household Implements, by Henry Balfour; Mysteries and Miracle Plays, by Lucy Toulmin Smith; The Social Position of Women, by C. Fell Smith; and the Navy, by W. Laird Clowes. In Philosophy and Theology: Aristotle's Psychology (De Anima, and Parva Naturalia), translated by Prof. W. Hammond.—Phenomenology of the Spirit, by G. W. F. Hegel, translated by J. Black Baillie ("Library of Philosophy").—A History of Contemporary Philosophy, by Dr. Max Heinze, translated by Prof. W. Hammond.—The Mind of Man, a text-book of Psychology, by Gustav Spiller.—The Basis of Morality, by Arthur Schopenhauer, translated by A. B. Bullock.—Contemporary Psychology, by Prof. Guido Villa, translated by Harold Manacorda ("Library of Philosophy").—Traditional Theories of Hell, by James Mew.—Personality and its Relation to Various Problems, Speculative and Practical, by the Rev. J. G. James.—Reunion with Rome: is it Practicable? by R. B. W.—The Reform of Moral and Biblical Education on Herbartian and Critical Lines, by F. H. Hayward.—Popular Protestant Papers, by W. Walsh. In Belles-Lettres: Specimens of Bushman Folk-lore, by Dr. W. H. J. Bleek and Miss L. C. Lloyd, with a preface by Dr. Theal.—West African Folk-tales, as taken from the Mouths of the Temne Tribesmen.—A Descriptive Guide to English Fiction, by E. A. Baker.—Dictionary of Foreign Quotations (Spanish and German), by Col. P. H. Dalbiac and T. B. Harbottle.—Cookery Books, by Col. A. K. Kenney-Herbert ("WYVERN"): No. 2, Vegetables and Simple Diet.—Standard Plays for Amateur Perform-

ance in Girls' Schools, arranged and annotated by Elsie Fogarty: No. 4, Sophocles, Antigone; No. 5, Dante and Beatrice, by Emily Underdown.—A Book of Poems, by E. K. and Arthur Linton.—The Foreign Woman: an English Historical Play in Two Acts, by G. Vesian Pic.—The King's Pistols, by C. P. Plant.—The Canon's Daughter, by W. B. Cooke.—Hunting in Couples, by Godfrey Bosville.—Remorse, and other Short Stories, by Henry Tighe.—Zamyl: an Illustrated Fairy Story, by C. von Reis.—India-Rubber Jack, by W. C. F. Richardson, illustrations by Gerald Sichel.—The Oogley-Oo, humorous verses by S. C. Woodhouse, illustrated by Gerald Sichel.—and The Science and Art of Elocution, and A Standard Reciter, by Ernest Pertwee. In Social Economics and Politics: A Clue to the Economic Labyrinth, by Michael Flurscheim.—The Rise and Fall of the Anabaptists, by E. Belfort Bax.—and The Village Problem, by G. F. Millin. Educational: History of Education, by Dr. J. C. G. Schumann and Prof. G. Voigt, translated by F. Levinstein.—Old English Grammar, by Dr. K. D. Bulbring.—The Theory of Education in Plato's Republic, by J. E. Adamson.—The Student's Herbart, by F. H. Hayward.—Fatigue, by Dr. Mosso, translated by W. B. Drummond.—Elementary Geometry, by J. Elliott.—Idiomatic Phrases, French and English, by Edward Latham.—A Dutch Grammar, by Prof. W. L. Logeman ("Parallel Grammar Series").—Entrance Scholarship Questions of the Chief Public Schools and H.M.S. Britannia, with solutions and notes by E. J. Lloyd.—The Schoolmaster's Directory and Year-Book,—and The Public Schools Year-Book.

Messrs. John C. Nimmo announce for early publication the Works of Goethe and Schiller, the former in 13 vols. and the latter in 11 vols., edited by Nathan Haskell Dole, the volumes will contain over 120 photogravure illustrations, reproduced from the works of contemporary German painters.—Eugène Sue's Works in 12 vols., with 59 etchings,—revised and enlarged editions of A History of British Birds, in 6 vols., by the Rev. F. O. Morris, and of his Natural History of British Moths, in 4 vols., with 132 plates.—Royalty in all Ages, by T. F. Thistleton-Dyer.—Fragments in Philosophy and Science, by Prof. Jas. Mark Baldwin.—Pilgrim's Progress, illustrated with 14 etchings by William Strang.—and three new volumes of the "Semitic Series" of handbooks: History of the Babylonians and Assyrians, by Dr. Hugo Winckler; Development of Islamic Theology, Jurisprudence, and Theory of the State, by Prof. D. B. Macdonald; and The History and Government of the Hebrews, by Prof. J. F. McCurdy.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' list of autumn announcements includes: Sonnets from the Portuguese, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, decorated and illustrated in colour by Margaret Armstrong.—Lavender and Old Lace, by Myrtle Reed.—The Earth and the Fulness Thereof, a Tale of Modern Styria, by Peter Rosegger, translated by Frances E. Skinner.—the "Camden Edition" of Walt Whitman.—The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe ("Arnheim Edition").—The House Opposite, a Mystery, by Elizabeth Kent.—Peak and Prairie and Pratt Portraits, Thirteen Stories from 'A Colorado Sketch-Book' and Thirteen Stories of New England Life, by Anna Fuller.—Insurance and Crime, by A. Colin Campbell, Spiritualism or Telepathy? by Minot J. Savage.—Industrial Conciliation: Report of the Proceedings of the Conference held in New York, December 16th and 17th, 1901.—In City Tents, by Christine Terhune Herriek.—Field Book of American Wild Flowers, by F. Schuyler Mathews.—American Politics, by James Albert Woodburn.—The Administration of Dependencies, by Alpheus H. Snow.—Government and the State, by Frederic Wood,—in the "Heroes of the

Nations Series," Augustus Caesar and the Organization of the Empire of Rome, by J. B. Firth,—Keats and his Circle, by Henry C. Shelley,—Christopher Columbus, by John Boyd Thacher,—Vol. III. of the Writings of James Madison, edited by Gaillard Hunt,—Vol. VI. of the Writings of James Monroe, edited by S. M. Hamilton,—A Political History of Slavery, by William Henry Smith,—As Seen from the Ranks, a Boy in the Civil War, by Charles E. Benton,—Rhode Island: its Making and its Meaning, by Irving Berdine Richman,—The German Revolution of 1849, by Charles W. Dahlinger,—Life at West Point, by H. Irving Hancock,—The Lost Art of Reading, by Gerald Stanley Lee,—Johnnie Courteau, and other Poems, by William Henry Drummond, very fully illustrated by F. S. Coburn,—Famous Families of New York, by Margherita Arlina Hamm.—Anthology of Russian Literature, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day, by Leo Wiener,—The Hudson River from Ocean to Source, Historical, Legendary, Picturesque, by Edgar Mayhew Bacon,—Old Paths and Legends of New England, by Katharine M. Abbott,—The American Immortals, by G. C. Eggleston,—The Days of the Son of Man, by Rosamond D. Rhone,—The Romance of the Colorado River, by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh,—Morchester, a story of American Society, by Charles Datchet,—Constitutional Decisions of John Marshall,—Labor and Capital, a discussion of the Relations of Employer and Employed, edited by Rev. John P. Peters,—The Story of the Vine, by E. R. Emerson,—Time and Chance, by Elbert Hubbard,—The Home Life of the Wild Birds: a New Method of Bird Study and Photography, by Francis H. Herrick,—The Contributions of Modern Heterodoxies to the Growth of Orthodoxy, by the Rev. Heber Newton,—The Mohawk Valley: its Legend and its History, by W. Max Reid,—William Hamilton Gibson, Artist, Naturalist, Author, by John Coleman Adams,—Richard Wagner, by W. L. Henderson,—Shakespeare's Plots: a Study in Dramatic Construction, by William H. Fleming,—Humorous Masterpieces from American Literature, edited by Edward T. Mason,—A Christmas Carol, and The Cricket on the Hearth, with illustrations from original drawings by F. S. Coburn,—and A History of the Scotch-Irish Families in America, by Charles A. Hanna.

The following is a list of Messrs. Duckworth & Co.'s announcements for the coming season: Studies of a Biographer, Vols. III. and IV., Second Series, by Sir Leslie Stephen, 2 vols.—The Orrery Papers, by the Countess of Cork and Orrery, with illustrations in photogravure,—Tom Wedgwood, the First Photographer, a study of his life, with correspondence of Cole-ridge with the Wedgwoods, by R. B. Litchfield,—Dramatic Art and Actors in Ancient and Modern Times, by Dr. Karl Mantzius, translated by L. von Cossel, with introduction by William Archer,—St. Augustine and his Age, by Joseph McCabe,—St. Theresa, by Henri Joly,—St. Cajetan, by R. de Maulde la Clavière, translated by George Herbert Ely,—"Crop-pies, Lie Down," a tale of '98, by William Buckley,—The Princess of Hanover, a Poetical Play, by Margaret L. Woods,—Success, by R. B. Cunningham Graham, and Rosslyn's Raid, by Beatrice Barnby (in "Duckworth's Greenback Library"),—and Little Edelweiss in Switzerland, by Marion Rivett-Carnac.

Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson's list includes: The Eldorado of the Ancients, Travels in Central Africa, by Dr. Carl Peters,—Among Swamps and Giants in Equatorial Africa, by Major H. H. Austin,—Pictures in the Wallace Collection, by Frederick Miller,—Our Antediluvian Ancestors, by F. Oppen,—David Harum, illustrated presentation edition,—The Modern Conjuror and Drawing-room Entertainer, by C. Lang Neil,—How to Choose a Husband, by Rosalie Neish,—St. George and the Chinese Dragon, by Lieut.-Col. Vaughan,—Amateur Theatricals, by

C. L. Neil,—Every Woman Her Own Doctor, by an M.D.,—More Fables in Slang, a companion volume to 'Fables in Slang,' by George Ade,—Andrew Carnegie: from Telegraph Boy to Millionaire, by Bernard Alderson,—Pearson's Humorous Reciter and Reader,—Home Pets, Furred and Feathered, by Mary J. Fernor,—Football Who's Who, 1902-3 edition,—A Hole and Corner Marriage, by Florence Warden,—The Wooing of Esther Gray, by Louis Tracy,—The Little Red Captain, by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, with illustrations,—Tracked Down, by Headon Hill,—and In the Springtime of Love, by Iza D. Hardy. Juvenile Books: Kids of Many Colours, by G. F. Doylan and I. Morgan,—In Search of the Wallpug, by G. E. Farrow,—The Story of a Scout, a Tale of the Peninsular War, by John Finnemore,—The Romance of Modern Invention, by Archibald Williams,—Boys' Book of Battles, by Herbert Cadett,—and Westward Ho! with eight illustrations by H. M. Brock.

Literary Gossip.

'LOVE OF SISTERS,' by Katharine Tynan, which will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. next week, is, as is usual with this author, a tale of Ireland and Irish characters. It is a love story with a double thread, the same motive of one sister's sacrifice of love and marriage for the sake of the other's happiness recurring in the elder and the younger generation, but pitched in different keys, as suits the contrast between the modern girl and the penniless gentlewoman who displays unconscious pathos in her attachment to the ideals of an old-world gentility.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for October contains the usual instalments of 'The Intrusions of Peggy' and 'The Four Feathers.' In the latter we are introduced to the terrible "House of Stone" at Omdurman. Fiction is also represented by a short story from the pen of Mr. W. E. Norris, called 'Mr. Brough's Client,' and by an incident in the Danish war of 1864, related by Miss Mary Westenholtz. Sir William Laird Clowes contributes a further episode in the career of M. de Jonnès, under the title of 'An Adventure in St. Vincent.' 'Prospects in the Professions' deals this month with the Bar. In 'Alms for Oblivion' Dr. Garnett has disinterred the writings of a forgotten American author, Charles Brockden Brown. The author of 'The Bettsworth Book' writes on 'Some Peasant Women.' Prof. Oman gives specimens of English verse composed by Germans and Baboos, and Mrs. Byron discourses on 'The Little Boy.'

MR. GOODRICK, of St. John's College, Oxford, has examined into the causes of the diminished revenue of certain Oxford and Cambridge College estates, and in an article in the October *Blackwood* entitled 'Mere Children in Finance' he censures the system of management adopted. Other articles in the number are 'The Home of the German Band,' a Rhineland village from which emanate itinerant musicians who find their way to all parts of the civilized world to return to their native place; 'The Elevation of Thomas Atkins'; 'Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky'; a translation of Leopardi's great poem 'Night Chant of a Nomad Asiatic Shepherd,' by Sir Theodore Martin; 'The End of the Tether,' by Joseph Conrad; 'The Adventures of M. d'Haricot'; 'On the Heels of De Wet'; and 'Musings

Without Method.' There is also a trenchant criticism of the relations subsisting between Scottish art and the Treasury.

THE October number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains, under the title 'The Nine Days of Orleans,' a review of M. Anatole France's recent study of Joan of Arc. Mr. A. M. D. Hughes contributes a paper on 'The First English Radicals,' and in 'The Paradox of the English Business-Man' Mr. R. E. Vernède shows in what respects that person is not really a good man of business. 'Baino,' by Henry Fielding, the author of 'The Soul of a People,' is the story of an English police-officer's gallantry in Burmah; and 'At the Bottom of the Zuyder Zee,' by Mr. Charles Edwardes, describes an exciting skating adventure in Holland. The serial story, 'The Cardinal's Pawn,' is continued.

DR. E. MOORE is preparing for the public a third series of his 'Studies in Dante.' It is going through the Clarendon Press now. Besides three or four other essays, the two principal ones will be on the astronomy and on the geography of Dante.

WITH the new portion of the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' which contains the whole of Q, a beginning is made of vol. viii. The forthcoming section has been prepared by Mr. W. A. Craigie, and in the number of words recorded and illustrated by quotations, and of the quotations themselves, the great distance between the Oxford and other dictionaries is fully maintained. Comparatively few of the words beginning with Q in English are of native origin.

Temple Bar for October contains a paper on 'Thackeray and Dickens,' by Mr. Lewis Melville; 'A Piece of Spectral Evidence'—the only known instance of the alleged testimony of a ghost being offered in a court of law—by Mr. L. W. Vernon-Harcourt; 'The Legion of Strangers'—an English soldier's experiences in a foreign regiment—by Mr. Hugh Clifford; and other essays. The fiction includes, besides the serials by Miss Broughton and the author of 'The Longest Pleasure,' the following complete stories: 'Tibbitts' Way,' by Mrs. Stella M. Düring; 'Katherine Cary's Christening Cup'—a story of Ireland in 1688—by Mrs. Dorothea Townshend; 'The Old Chorister,' by Mr. F. H. Barnby; and 'The Piper of Francheville,' by Mrs. May Byron.

'THE UNTILLED FIELD,' by Mr. George Moore, announced in Mr. Unwin's "Red Cloth Library," is an outcome of the writer's deep interest in Ireland's welfare. He views with keen regret and dismay the draining of her forces by the rapid and continual emigration of the Irish Catholics, who, to the number of fifty thousand, year by year seek homes in other lands. The despotic rule of the priests has, he thinks, sapped the individual will-power of the Catholic laity, and they find themselves unable to hold their own against the steadily increasing Protestant population. The story of this exile is the theme of the book, the main figure being the emigrant ship. A series of episodes, some grave, some gay, some romantic, some pathetic, exhibit the same characters.

To the October number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* Countess Martinengo Cesaresco is contributing an article on Vit-

toria Accaramboni, while Commander the Hon. H. N. Shore writes on 'The Story of Cape St. Vincent.' There are also articles on the Isthmus of Panama and on the Canadian Rockies, and poetry and fiction by various writers.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR has completed his arrangements for the publication of a new paper in the course of the present autumn. It will be a weekly, and will deal mainly with literary subjects. The price will be 1d.

OUR attention has been called to a slip on p. 349 of last week's issue. We spoke of the 'Handbook of the Trees of New Zealand,' by Dame and Brooks (Ginn), which should be 'Handbook of the Trees of New England.'

MR. FISHER UNWIN will shortly publish a birthday-book containing quotations for every day in the year from the writings of Lucas Malet. The volume, which has been compiled by Miss G. Olivia Dethridge, will contain a frontispiece and a reproduction of Lucas Malet's autograph.

AN exhibition of modern printing will be held at the Cercle d'Études Typographiques de Bruxelles from November 8th to 16th next. It will be open to foreign as well as to Belgian exhibitors, and will be divided into four classes: (1) work composed or printed by members of the Cercle; (2) work from Belgian and foreign houses; (3) work done by composing machines; and (4) an "exposition rétrospective" of typography. Conferences will be organized whilst the exhibition remains open.

PROF. WITKOWSKI is about to publish the correspondence of Goethe's sister Cornelia with a friend. It is said that her letters contain many interesting facts about Goethe and his Frankfurt friends.

GEHEIMRATH KARL DZIATKO, of the Göttingen University Library, has been making a study of the question whether the book-system of classical antiquity had any law for the protection of the rights of authorship. His reply, as was to be expected, is virtually in the negative. That is to say, neither of the two ways by which books came into circulation—the book trade and the custom of private copying—was barred by any law. Anybody was free to copy parts or the whole of a book which came into his hands, whether for his own use or for presentation to a friend, or even with the intention of commercial profit. Only in the case of the first edition of a work is there the slightest shade of any legal protection of literary property. To offer for sale an original work without the sanction of the author made the intending trader liable to a suit of *injuriarum actio*. If, however, a certain work came into circulation through copies imparted to a circle of friends before the author had publicly made himself known as its author, he was able to protect himself against the premature competition of the book traders by announcing publicly that he had made changes in his text and that none of the copies in circulation was authentic. After such an announcement to the book trade no more rolls of the earlier edition could be legally sold.

THE delay in the issue of Parliamentary Papers on which we lately commented is

becoming more amazing every day. There has just appeared the Index to the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Copyright Bills, which was a Committee of 1899, and the document thus circulated, late in September, 1902, is marked "Ordered to be printed 9th August, 1899."

AMONG other recent Parliamentary Papers are Sir Henry Craik's Report for 1902 on Secondary Education (Scotland) (4d.); the Third Report, which is only formal, but accompanied by the Appendix to the Third Report, containing Minutes of Evidence taken April-June this year by the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland (6s.); and a Return to an Order showing, with certain details, the Training Colleges in Ireland, moved for by Mr. T. Healy, M.P.

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY.

Birds in the Garden, by Granville Sharp (Dent & Co.), is another of those "studies with a camera" of which we have seen several examples during the last twelvemonth, and it can hold its own with any of its predecessors. With one exception its range is limited to nine birds which may be observed in any garden in the country, or even the outer suburbs—namely, four species of tits, the spotted flycatcher, robin, chaffinch, and willow wren. The illustrations of these, in various positions, are numerous and very characteristic, while the letterpress shows that the author is as successful an observer as he is a photographer. He has, moreover, taken the trouble to think out for himself several interesting points, such as, for instance, the reasons for the names of two of the tits. Of course he has quite realized that it is dangerous to say *tit-mouse*, because the plural in this case must be *tit-mouses*, though ignorant or timid people write "tit-mice," which is indefensible. But the name "ox-eye" for the great tit troubled him for some time, for there is nothing particularly bovine or Juno-like about the head of this bird; but at last it occurred to him that by repeating those words rapidly, with all the stress on the "eye," a good idea is conveyed of the bird's note, which is often compared to the noise made by sharpening a saw. The term "nun" for the blue tit was fairly obvious, but it was some time before Mr. Sharp could photograph a bird displaying its hood in the satisfactory manner shown in his fig. 3. Like many other lovers of birds, the author is in the habit of putting out food for them, and he has observed that whereas the great and the blue tits would fly off with a piece to some handy perch and not return till they had finished the morsel, the coal and the marsh tits would soon take to carrying away and hiding piece after piece, and very often lose many of them in the end. The single species to which allusion has been made as not frequenting any ordinary garden is the pied flycatcher, the chief breeding haunts of which may be vaguely—but sufficiently—indicated as Wales, Yorkshire, and the Lake district. The illustrations allotted to this bird are particularly good, and the description of its habits is of itself sufficient to make the reputation of this little and unpadding book. We hope Mr. Sharp will continue his observations.

Broadland Sport. Written and Illustrated by Nicholas Everitt. (Everett & Co.)—In acquaintance with the details of all the forms of sport presented by the district of the Broadlands the author of 'Shots from a Lawyer's Gun' can hardly be rivalled, and, with the knowledge he possesses, a succinct guide to the locality might easily have been produced. As it is, he has given us a number

of articles which have appeared from time to time in various periodicals, and although the volume in which these are collected is well worth reading, especially by visitors to Norfolk and Suffolk, we think that it might have been materially improved by a little more pains. For those who enjoy angling for "coarse" fish the information given will undoubtedly prove useful, especially the appendix on the origin and application of the fishery laws, the by-laws for the control of pleasure and other boats, tables of tides, distances, &c. An interesting chapter is devoted to the management of "decoys," by which is meant the exhibition of either living or imitation ducks to attract wild birds within reach of the sportsman's ambush; also on approaching birds by the aid of a canvas body representing a horse or an ass, the illustrations to this being very amusing. In fact, all the productions of Mr. Everitt's pencil show considerable power, and some of the vignettes are beautiful. We could wish, however, that one entitled 'Broadland Talismans,' and representing a jar of beer with tobacco to match, had been omitted, because there is far too alcoholic a flavour over many of the chapters, while the description of a night on a wherry with a drunkard and rats—real rats—is simply horrible. On the whole, however, the book is pleasantly written, and the account of yachting on the Broad, with illustrations of the competitors in the regattas, is admirable. The index also leaves nothing to be desired.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE Anthropological Institute is continuing the enlightened policy it has adopted of presenting its Fellows in their *Journal* with an abundant supply of valuable and well-illustrated papers. The first half of the *Journal* for 1902 contains sixteen papers, occupying 272 pages, and illustrated by twenty plates, and this is independent of the current issues of *Man*, which are reserved for the second half. For Asia Mr. Holland, of the Geological Survey of India, contributes a most instructive study of metamorphism by contact, exhibited in the Kanet tribes of Kulu and of Lahoul in the Punjab, which gave rise to an interesting discussion, notes of which are appended to the paper. An important contribution to knowledge is contained in the extracts from the diaries kept by Mr. V. Solomon, the Government agent at Car Nicobar from 1895 to 1901, in which ceremonies and proceedings are recorded to which no European could have obtained access. The extracts are preceded by an introductory note by Sir R. C. Temple, and have been edited by Mr. E. H. Man. Mr. W. W. Skeat's expedition to the Malay peninsula produces two papers, one by Mr. Skeat himself on the wild tribes called Semang, Sakai, and Jakun, and another by Mr. Duckworth on the skeleton of a Sakai and on the results of the measurements of eleven living Sakais made by Mr. Laidlaw. Mr. Wray describes the methods of dyeing and weaving practised at Sitiawan in Perak, and Mr. Seligmann the methods of preparing and using the dart poison *ipoh* among the Konyahs. For Africa Mr. Randall MacIver and Mr. Myres have papers on a rare fabric of Kabyle pottery, and on its correspondence of form and ornamentation with ancient Cyprian examples; the Rev. J. Roscoe contributes further notes on the manners and customs of the Baganda, who live on the western side of the Victoria Nyanza, and Mr. H. B. Johnstone on the customs of the tribes occupying Mombasa sub-district in British East Africa; the Rev. A. Hetherwick records some animistic beliefs among the Yaos, who live on the eastern side of Lake Nyasa in British Central Africa. Mr. Henry Balfour discusses the "goura," a stringed wind musical instrument of the Bushmen and Hottentots. The presidential address of Dr. Haddon is devoted to explaining what the United

States of America is doing for anthropology, and contains a record of work that ought to awaken the mother country to a wholesome rivalry. For Australasia Mr. Duckworth furnishes the dimensions of the three skulls and two lower jaws of aborigines of Tasmania which are in the anatomical museum at Cambridge, with a commentary. Mr. Elsdon Best contributes a paper on the consanguineous, personal, tribal, topographical, floral, and ornithological nomenclature of the Tuhoe tribe of the Maori race of New Zealand. Mr. Basil Thomson discusses the ancient monuments of Tonga.

In *Man* for September Prof. Arthur Thomson suggests an improvement on the method proposed by Prof. Flinders Petrie in the June number of using diagrams for craniometrical purposes. Dr. Petrie's method was to construct three triangles, meeting in a central point, and representing three dimensions of skulls, comprising three indices, three section areas, and capacity. Mr. Thomson's method is to mark on the four graduated sides of a square the vertical, alveolar, nasal, and cephalic indices respectively, and combine the four points marked into a quadrangular figure. Mr. Myres contributes a note on an Ægean vase in the Salford Museum; the Rev. E. Millar translates and annotates a paper by Tefiro Kisosonkole on the slaughter-place of Namugongo, Uganda; and Mr. Edge-Partington has a note on the carvings of ancient Maori houses. Mr. Lewis shows that the central trilithon of Stonehenge did not fall in 1620, being represented as already fallen in views of earlier date, and also concludes that the south-western part of the outer circle was nearly as incomplete three hundred years ago as it is now, and may never have been completed at all.

Publications such as these ought to earn for the Institute a large share of public support.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Mr. Grigg, of Thames, New Zealand, that he discovered a comet on July 23rd, which was then situated in the eastern part of the constellation Leo, near its boundary with Virgo. It was a nebulous object, but not finding it in any list of nebulae, he looked for it again on the following evening, and found it had moved towards the south-east. He subsequently obtained other observations, but with difficulty, on account of cloudy and hazy weather; but as its motion evidently proved that it was a comet, he made a rough calculation of its orbit, the result of which was that it had passed its perihelion on June 20th at the distance from the sun of 0.53 in terms of the earth's mean distance, and that the inclination of its orbit to that of the earth was $18^{\circ} 24'$. It does not appear that this comet has been seen by any one else; but, as it precedes Mr. Perrine's latest discovery on September 1st, it must reckon as *b*, 1902, and the latter becomes *c*, 1902. Dr. E. Strömberg, of the Bureau of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, publishes in No. 3812 of that journal a revised determination of the orbit of Perrine's comet (*c*, 1902), by which it appears that the perihelion passage will be due on November 23rd at the distance from the sun of 0.40 in terms of the earth's mean distance, motion retrograde, and inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic $22^{\circ} 52'$. The comet is now more than six times as bright as at the time of discovery, its distance from the earth is 0.65, or about sixty millions of miles, and its apparent place in the northern part of Perseus, moving towards Cassiopeia.

Two small planets have been discovered at Heidelberg; one on the night of the 2nd inst. by Dr. Carnera, and the other by Prof. Max Wolf on that of the 4th.

The thirty-sixth annual Report of the Board of Visitors of the Melbourne Observatory has been received, together with the report of the

Government Astronomer, Mr. Baracchi. It relates to the twelve months ended on March 31st, and shows that full use has been made by the director of the means placed at his disposal, but it is to be regretted that the staff has been in a weakened state, and particularly that the post of chief assistant has not yet been filled up. Progress has been made with the Melbourne and Sydney portions of the Astrographic Catalogue, and a staff of young ladies trained for the purpose has been employed on the measurements of the plates. The greater part of the stars observed on the meridian were selected to serve as fundamental stars for the reduction of those plates. The photographic registration of the magnetic elements has been continued as in former years, but several causes necessitated occasional interruptions. The meteorological records have been taken in different parts of the colony, many new stations having been added during the past year, and the tabulation of the results, particularly with regard to the rainfall returns, has been performed by some of the ladies of the temporary staff and is now nearly completed.

In vol. xvi. No. 1 of the *Astrophysical Journal* Dr. Louis Bell has a note on the nebula surrounding Nova Persei, with special reference to the apparent rapid motion in its nebular appendages. Pointing out the objections to this being the result of pure reflection (one of which is that reflected light would be more or less polarized), he supports the view of Prof. Kapteyn, which was independently devised by Prof. Seeliger and by one or two others. A modification of this fundamental idea, based on the secondary effects of an electro-magnetic wave-front, had indeed been suggested by himself to Prof. Hale in December last. Recent observations have led him to discuss the matter in more detail, with the result that the hypothesis in question is capable of explaining all the phenomena if we suppose that we are dealing in the Nova with three superposed spectra.

We have received the seventh and eighth numbers of vol. xxxi. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*. The former contains two mathematical papers, one by Prof. Abetti on a criterion for the inclusion or exclusion of a doubtful observation, and the other by Prof. Bemporad on a new development of the integral of atmospheric extinction. The principal contents of the latter are observations of the Perseid meteors last month obtained near Pavia; papers by Prof. Wolfer on the solar spots (which, we may remark, were as sparse in 1901 as in 1900); by Prof. Riccò on the heliographical positions of the protuberances; and a note by Prof. Brédikhine 'Sur le Rôle de Jupiter dans la Formation des Radiants Composites,' in which he contends that the origin of meteors in the majority of cases is to be found in nuclear emissions from comets, and points out how the attraction of Jupiter is concerned in the formation of compound radiants.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.'s scientific works include The Student's Text-Book of Zoology, by Adam Sedgwick,—School Hygiene, by A. Newsholme and W. C. C. Pakes, being a rewritten edition of the School Hygiene of the former,—Avenues to Health, by Eustace H. Miles,—and British Moths, by Alfred H. Bastin.

Messrs. J. & A. Churchill announce the following new books for publication this autumn: A Manual of Hygiene, by Dr. Hamer, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital,—Pathological Anatomy and Histology, by Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, of the Westminster Hospital,—A Handbook of Clinical Medicine, by Dr. T. D. Savill,—Cancer of the Stomach, by Dr. Fenwick and Dr. W. Soltan Fenwick,—Obstinate Hiccough, by Dr. Knuthsen,—The Chemistry of the Terpenes, by Dr. Heusler, translated by Dr. Pond,—and Electric Lighting, edited by Mr. W. J. Dibdin, being the

fourth volume of Groves and Thorp's "Chemical Technology."

Science Gossip.

AMONG the volumes for early publication by Messrs. Blackie & Son is 'The Coal-Fields of Scotland,' by Mr. Robert W. Dron, mining engineer, Glasgow. It gives a detailed account of the geological formation and productiveness of each of the coal-fields, and is fully illustrated with maps of each area. Mr. Dron takes a more optimistic view of the situation than several previous investigators.

The new Serum Institute, built by the Danish Government for the production of serum and bacteriological study, was opened on the 9th inst. at Copenhagen in the presence of a number of well-known men of science, amongst others Dr. Dean, from the Jenner Institute, and Prof. Sims Woodhead, from Cambridge.

PROF. SAPPER, of Tübingen, has received leave of absence from the Württemberg Government to enable him to proceed to Guatemala and Martinique, and investigate the earthquakes in these regions. He has undertaken the journey at the instigation and with the help of a Stuttgart firm of publishers.

THE *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reports the death of the eminent meteorologist Prof. Heinrich von Wild. He was born at Uster, in Canton Zürich, in 1833. After working for some time as a Privatdozent in the university, he was called as professor to Bern, where he taught from 1858 to the end of the sixties, when the Russian Government invited him to undertake the reform of the great physical central observatory at St. Petersburg. Here he found a great deal to do, but he effected a complete reorganization and extension of the observatory itself, as well as of the whole range of meteorological stations throughout the Russian empire. He was also the founder of the magnetic meteorological observatory in Pawlosk. After a quarter of a century's labour in Russia he returned to his native land, where he spent the last years of his life in literary contributions to that province of science in which he was an acknowledged master. Prof. Wild was a member of the International Meteorological Committee, of the Russian Academy, and other scientific societies.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Prof. Dewar says, in his address to the British Association, that Count Rumford was 'an American citizen.' If the learned Professor had read the notice of Rumford in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' he would have known that Rumford was born and lived and died a British subject, and that he was proud of his nationality."

DR. HELLER, whose death took place at Budapest in his fifty-ninth year, was chief librarian of the Hungarian Academy of Science, and the author of several important works, among them 'Die Geschichte der Physik von Aristoteles bis Newton,' 'Beiträge zum Problem der Materie,' 'Ueber die Grundlagen der Energielehre.'

THE eighty-fifth annual assembly of the Swiss Naturforschende Gesellschaft was held this year at Geneva on September 7th to 10th, under the presidency of M. Ed. Sarasin. At the general meeting held on the 8th papers were read by Prof. Ramsay on the inert gases of the atmosphere; by Prof. Ebert, of Munich, on atmospheric electricity; by Prof. Lugeon, of Lausanne, on the great dislocations and the origin of the Alps; by M. Th. Turrettini, and others. The day's proceedings closed with the unveiling of a bust of Auguste de la Rive, presented recently to the University. The sectional meetings were held on the 9th and 10th. At one of these Prof. Spring, of Liège, lectured upon the blue colour of the atmosphere, and M. Tremblay gave an interesting account of the correspondence between Réaumur and Abraham Tremblay. In the afternoon a "garden feast"

was held at the country seat of President Sarasin.

The society just mentioned for some time past has carried on a series of measurements of the annual movement of the glaciers. The Steinglacier (on the Susten pass) for many years has shown a marked retreat—like the other Swiss glaciers—but during the present year it exhibits a very evident advance. The measurements were undertaken by Oberförster Müller, of Meiringen, on September 6th, and he reports an advance along the whole line of four to five metres. Whether this phenomenon is an accidental result of the abnormal weather of the spring of 1902, or whether it indicates the beginning of a new period of growth, cannot, of course, be determined as yet.

The death is announced from Athens of Theodor v. Heldreich, the distinguished botanist, in his eighty-first year. Heldreich, who was director of the Botanical Gardens at Athens, devoted his attention particularly to the flora of Greece, and undertook annual excursions through Greece, Crete, and Asia Minor, in the course of which he discovered seven hundred new species and seven new genera. The results of these excursions were embodied in the 'Herbarium Græcum Normale,' while his study of the flora of the classics led to his writing several books, among them 'Studien über die Pflanzen Homers.' He was also a contributor to the 'Diagnosis Plantarum Orientalium,' and to the botanical section of Raulin's book on Crete.

FINE ARTS

Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A. By Elsa D'Esteire Keeling. (Newcastle, Walter Scott.)

THE critic of to-day must, of course, be original at any price. Nevertheless the choice of Reynolds as a subject for solemn controversy is hardly happy. To belittle the genius of a master whose work has been studied, loved, and respected by all friends of art, whatever their standpoint, for more than a hundred years; to attack the character of one who, amid the bustle of a singularly busy life, succeeded in gaining and keeping the affection of the wisest and noblest men of his time, would, doubtless, be a good way of attracting attention in a smart newspaper article; but that such questions should be seriously argued in books with pretensions to permanence would be extraordinary were we not living in an age which seems prepared to consider whether Bacon may not, after all, have written Pope's translation of Homer.

Not that the latest addition to Mr. Walter Scott's series makes any very definite attempt to criticize Reynolds as a painter. By trying in a small space to give an account in detail of the master's enormous output, the author has succeeded in compiling little more than a rather dry catalogue, useful, perhaps, as a handy work of reference for those who have no chance of access to larger books, but not satisfactory to any one who wants to realize Reynolds as an artist.

Surely in a book of more than 200 pages, it was hardly fair to dismiss Sir Charles Tennant's well-known portrait of Lady Diana Crosbie—a picture which can challenge a comparison with any woman's portrait ever painted—without one single word of comment. Nevertheless, we ought perhaps to be thankful for this reticence, since the author's rare criticisms are not fortunate.

Her treatment of Capt. Orme's portrait in the National Gallery may be quoted as an example: "The captain is a pallid, histriotic-looking young man, with one hand on a very unsatisfactory horse." Capt. Orme may not be a modern woman's ideal of beauty, but that was hardly Reynolds's fault. Considered as a criticism of the picture, the sentence was not worth writing. The work is not by any means Reynolds's masterpiece, yet one would have to go to Van Dyck or Velasquez to find a fit companion for it. The design did not come to Reynolds all at once, but is an adaptation of an earlier painting, now in the possession of Sir Samuel Montague, where a distant view of a battlefield is seen to the left of the composition. Of the merit of the picture it is almost an impertinence to speak, but we think no real lover of painting could fail to note the majesty given to the whole work by the broad shadow of the very horse which Miss Keeling so despises. Out of that shadow rises the figure of Capt. Orme erect and alert, with one foot in the stirrup. The light reflected from a most exquisite silvery sky strikes upon his animated face, and envelopes the blue and scarlet of his uniform in that subtle cool illumination which is, perhaps, the last quality which a great colourist masters. The face is a trifle pale, owing to the fading of the glazes. Everywhere else the picture is in an excellent state of preservation, and any one who has ever handled a paintbrush ought to recognize the consummate certainty, taste, and temperance with which each stroke is put in, the touch varying in force and celerity just as the matter requires, in the way that the bow of a great violinist obeys the hand of its master. It is really unjust that a great technician like Reynolds should be delivered by a publisher or an editor into the hands of writers who, with the best intentions in the world, have failed to qualify themselves properly for recognizing his peculiar excellence. Northcote, at least, could do his master some justice, and his life gives a more comprehensible version of Reynolds as a man, and far more satisfactory estimate of him as a painter than any one else has given since. He, at least, could understand why Reynolds so often seemed cold or preoccupied, because he knew by how much effort, experiment, and hard thought the wonderful ease and richness of his master's pictures were obtained.

That effort seems to us to explain any anomaly in Reynolds's character which his critics have condemned. A man whose life every day from ten to four was spent at his easel in intense physical and intellectual effort; who was by nature ambitious, sometimes selfishly, perhaps, but always so ambitious for the perfection of his art that he was content to spoil many of his most beautiful works in the effort to make them still more beautiful; who in his spare moments thought of little but painting, could hardly be expected to be quite as other men are. Nevertheless, even his bitterest enemies have to admit that Reynolds had good manners, perfect control of his temper, and unflinching tact and gentleness. His hospitality, which was bounteous, was sought and accepted by the wisest and best men of his time, a time singularly rich

in cultured personalities, when any grave fault of character would have been noted by a dozen ready pens. No doubt in Reynolds the head was stronger than the heart, and for the fame of our British school we should be glad of it; but it is hard to see why so much mud should be thrown at a great man who through all the complexities of an active life steered his way on the whole so smoothly and so inoffensively.

The book before us is not itself so free from faults of style as to justify its censures on Reynolds as a writer. Sir Joshua's grammar may not always be beyond criticism, but it is, at any rate, so generally accurate as to have led some of the painter's former critics to question whether the discourses had not been written for him by a well-known man of letters. Nor is the author's attitude to Reynolds as a teacher more reassuring. Why will people constantly forget that the 'Discourses' are not a complete treatise on art, but only a series of lectures to beginners, written at a time when the Dutch and Italian schools were the only definite groups of painting to which reference could be made, and when the fame of the great masters of the Roman school was still fresh and overpowering? Even now it would be hard to mention any single book on art from which a young painter of intelligence could learn more good and less evil, while it would be impossible to find one more stimulating. Miss Keeling, however, will have none of this, and scents incapacity even in Reynolds's honest confession that at first he did not understand or admire Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican. "It was a bad beginning," says she, adding, "of course he goes on to justify himself." Some may think that Sir Joshua did go on to justify himself to some purpose in the long series of noble works which have made him immortal.

We have noticed this modest volume at unusual length, not on account of its own merits or demerits, for in itself it is an uninteresting, conscientious compilation, but because it represents a too common tendency towards the belittling of those who are high above criticism, except that which is founded both on reverence and knowledge.

WE have received from Mr. Charles Davis the first part of *La Collection Wallace: Meubles et Objets d'Art Français des XVII. et XVIII. Siècles*. This costly publication is a fitting honour paid to a collection which, though blemished by some unhappy restorations and by the evidence of some misapplied zeal on the part of its guardians, offers, taken as a whole, a splendid series of brilliant and deeply interesting examples of French art. In the plates before us these are reproduced after a fashion wholly excellent, and the critical notes by which they are accompanied, from the pen of that really trustworthy authority M. Emile Molinier, are not too critical for the intelligence of those to whom, presumably, this magnificent publication is addressed. The tone, also, in which M. Molinier writes of examples which, though rare, can scarcely be regarded as works of fine style and real beauty seems to reveal an intentional condescension on the part of this great critic to what may be called the dealer's point of view. All deductions made, this publication remains one of a high character, and absolutely indispensable to the collector or student of French art in the centuries which it represents.

THE EXHIBITION OF FLEMISH ART AT BRUGES.

II.

Of all the English contributions to this exhibition none can compare in importance and interest with 'The Three Maries at the Tomb,' lent by Sir Frederick Cook. When this was exhibited two years ago at the New Gallery, we felt that no name but that of Van Eyck could be invoked for a work of such quality; but the present exhibition gives us means of comparison which make the attribution all the more certain. Equally certain is it, we think, that it is a work of Hubert, and not of Jan van Eyck. Their temperaments are sharply contrasted, and it is assuredly to the master of 'The Sacrifice of the Lamb,' and not to the master of the Van de Paele altarpiece, that we must ascribe this intensely poetical conception. Where so many authorities are agreed we need not labour the argument, but it may be interesting to call attention to one or two points which indicate a decidedly earlier date for this picture than that which is often attached to it, and make it, in fact, the earliest great effort of Flemish painting which we possess. In some parts it is almost identical in habits of design with the great Ghent altarpiece, notably in the pose and drapery of the angel seated on the tomb, but in the draperies and movement of the Maries there are evidences of an earlier style, lingering traces of the flowing unstructural contours of fourteenth century draughtsmen. We find here, too, that the ornaments of the dresses are laid in actual gold, whereas in the soldier's helmet Hubert van Eyck has already adopted the plan, universal henceforth in Flemish art of the fifteenth century, of imitating the effect of gold in pigment.

Petrus Christus, the only artist who can be recognized as a pupil of the Van Eycks, is excellently seen at Bruges. There is his signed and dated St. Eligius, a piece of rather dull and heavy realism. It is, however, important as the authentic piece to which others may be referred. Of these Mr. Salting's portrait, which is frequently on loan at the National Gallery, is one of the best, and its extraordinary preservation and technical perfection distinguish it in spite of the absence of any conspicuous artistic power. He shows himself as more of a definitely creative artist in the great *Pieta* from the Brussels Gallery, where the rather heavy rounded forms of the figures have a certain imposing simplicity unusual in Flemish art. His drawing, indeed, though rather empty of content and superficial in its observation, has the unusual quality of continuity and solid relief. Another of the same artist's pictures, a small Crucifixion, shows his dexterity in painting on a minute scale, and is interesting from its close resemblance to the works of Antonello da Messina. According to Vasari, Antonello learned from Jan van Eyck, a manifest impossibility, but this work makes it highly probable that he acquired Van Eyck's methods from his pupil Petrus Christus. Beside the striking similarity of technique, the drawing of the Christ is closely akin to Antonello's.

Of the Memlincs we can only speak here in a cursory manner. The celebrated shrine which occupies the centre of the room is the most disappointing. It appears to us almost entirely disfigured by repaints. But it is interesting to compare with it an earlier version of the same story by an unknown artist of the Bruges school. This in many points anticipates Memlinc's treatment, not only in the unfolding of the narrative, but also in its peculiarly delicate aerial colouring. Indeed, Memlinc would seem to have derived much of his distinguishing charm of atmospheric envelopment from the practice of those Bruges painters who were closely akin to miniaturists in their method. His art appears to have grown rather from the practice of minor decorative designers than by direct inheritance from the great masters of the earlier part of the century.

He has their sweetness and delicacy of fancy, and their tendency to clear, pale tinting with colour as opposed to the strong realization of firm and robust colouring of the Van Eycks and Van der Weyden. Memlinc is usually not at his best on a large scale, and we confess to finding his great triptych of 1479, from the Hospital of St. John, altogether inadequate in composition and the construction of the figures. He used two of the saints in this picture over again on a smaller scale in the picture belonging to M. Goldschmidt, of Paris, with infinitely greater charm. It is sad to think that this, one of the most exquisitely lyrical of all Memlinc's "poesies," which used to belong to Mr. G. F. Bodley, has left England. It was brought over by Sir Joshua Reynolds—a proof at once of the catholicity of his taste and the nicety of his judgment, for he bought it at a time when no one regarded the primitive Flemish artists, and when the name of Memlinc was probably unknown. It is, indeed, one of the most completely characteristic of all that master's creations. The subject and the choice of accessories, the sunlit summer meadows and the vine trellis which shades the Madonna, all are exactly in that key of tender lyrical feeling which Memlinc's genius was most capable of evoking. And over all these hangs the luminous veil of a warm summer air which he alone among Flemish painters could depict. Almost equally rich in its diffused glow of colour is the St. Sebastian from the Brussels Gallery, a work which Mr. Weale does not admit—a decision which we find it hard to understand.

Another disputed work, the Annunciation belonging to Count Radziwill, is much more puzzling. In conception it belongs entirely to the master, and the composition is as fine and as original as anything to be found in Memlinc's work. It was a beautiful and new conceit thus to represent the Virgin as sinking down tremblingly at the angel's word, but held by the supporting arms of two other attendant angels, who look up to her with reassuring smiles. And the conceit has suggested to the artist a long waving line of extreme beauty, while the hem of the Virgin's robe is caught up by one of the angels, thereby producing one of those sudden returning lines with which Memlinc so often welds together his compositions. So far, all is in favour of its being by Memlinc and by Memlinc at his best, but the actual execution scarcely comes up to the main conception. It is altogether a trifle fainter, less nervous, and less concise in handling than his undoubted works. We scarcely understand on what grounds the portraits of Portinari and his wife are attributed to Memlinc. They are in every way inferior to the other portraits shown here, and have none of his characteristic peculiarities of technique. The great triptych from the church at Najera in Spain, which now belongs to the Antwerp Gallery, is another much-disputed work which seemed to us to be perfectly genuine, but one of the cases of a miniature enlarged to heroic proportions with unfortunate results. The one instance here in which Memlinc has succeeded in designing appropriately on a large scale is the triptych of 1484 of Sts. Christopher, Maud, and Gilles. Here for once he has given to his figures a breadth of movement, and to his accessories a large scale of design which are really adequate. It is no less remarkable for the research shown in the skilful rendering of an unusual atmospheric effect of clouds lit from below by a diffused reflected light—an effect which, both in colour and tone, recalls some of Veronese's skies.

If Memlinc took up the ideas which were current in the Bruges school, and carried them to their highest perfection, the idea of Gerard David's most celebrated picture may also here be traced to an unknown predecessor. His celebrated altarpiece of the Virgin with virgin saints around her, from the Rouen Gallery, hangs here opposite to an earlier version

of the theme by some Bruges artist who, from his treatment of tone and colour, must have been a tapestry designer. Only in this case the original far surpasses in vivacity, in freshness of invention, and subtlety of composition the pompous and sophisticated work which the later master elaborated from it.

Into this collection of Flemish paintings there have crept, as might be supposed likely, a good many pictures which have no claim to belong to that school. The ignorance which still reigns with regard to mediæval painting in France, Burgundy, and England explains the constant attribution to Flemish masters of works which really derive from those countries. Thus the charming but purely decorative painting of St. Hugh of Grenoble with a swan is clearly of French origin. M. Hulin de Loo gives excellent reasons for attributing it to a Picard artist. A series of four panels representing the martyrdom of St. George exhibits the strangest compound of Siennese and Northern influences. The most likely meeting-place for these would be Avignon, though we do not know any authenticated Avignonesse work which at all resembles this. One French master, the author of the great altarpiece of Moulins, who has been conjecturally identified with Jean Perréal, seems to be gradually emerging from obscurity. Two works are here attributed to him by M. de Loo—one the magnificent portrait of a canon under the patronage of St. Maurice, from the Glasgow gallery; another a similar composition of a donatress and St. Mary Magdalen. In both the frankness of the colouring and the thick juicy impasto are absolutely distinct from the practice of the Flemish painters. The gallery at Brussels has, by-the-by, recently acquired a small Madonna which is palpably by the same hand as the donatress at Bruges and the Moulins altarpiece. We incline to think that the Glasgow picture is also by the same artist, though at a different period of his activity. Yet another work shown here, again a donor and patron saint, shows a painter whose style is intermediate between the French and Flemish manners.

But by far the most remarkable and the most puzzling of these hybrid pictures is the *Pieta* attributed to Antonello da Messina, lent by Baron d'Albenas of Montpellier. In some ways this picture produces the deepest impression of any work in the exhibition. The somewhat angular and ill-drawn figure of Christ is seen lying across the Virgin's knees; her dark blue robe is spread out on the ground in knotted folds which recall German and some Flemish designs; behind is seated the Magdalen, her whole body and her bent head swathed in a dull scarlet mantle; to the right kneels, in strict profile, a donor, while behind the whole group stretches a waste land bounded by the long wall of a city. Above the houses of the town rise in dark silhouette against a pale sunset sky a tower and the incomplete choir of a Gothic cathedral. The whole scene is pervaded with the sense of that intimate sympathy of nature with human passion which distinguishes some of Bellini's early works. Were the picture hung next his 'Agony in the Garden' of the National Gallery it would certainly not look out of place. When we add to this that while the design of some of the figures shows the ungainly angularity of Teutonic artists, others, notably that of the Magdalen, are drawn with a breadth and monumental simplicity to which only the greatest and severest Italian masters attained, it will be seen that the picture presents the most extraordinary problems. M. Hulin de Loo ascribes it to the school of Avignon, but we confess to finding the Italian influences too varied and too decided to make that a probable, though, in our present ignorance, a perfectly possible, solution. The drawing of the donor recalls to us the kneeling figures in the allegorical pictures of Music and Rhetoric in the National Gallery ascribed to Melozzo da

Forli. And as Flemish influences have been before now detected in those works, and as we know that Justus of Ghent worked at Urbino, it seems possible that the present work is the result of his teaching on some painter of the Umbro-Tuscan school. But in any case the extremely bad light in which the picture was shown forbids anything but the most tentative suggestions. The introduction of this one little picture does, however, inevitably suggest comparisons which are not altogether to the advantage of Flemish art, for it satisfies certain æsthetic and emotional demands which no Flemish work in this exhibition takes any account of. It has grandeur and breadth of design, the forms are co-ordinated throughout; the artist's vision was continuous and concrete, and not, as in the case even of Jan van Eyck, a discrete vision, passing from one discrepancy to another. It is true that Hubert van Eyck possessed this larger vision, this breadth of movement and design, but after his death the sense of it deserted Flemish art till Rubens recaptured it in Italy. The typical Flemish artist could only get from one point of his drawing to another by catching at every detail which would help him along his path; he could never embrace a whole figure at once, or conceive it as actuated by a single rhythmical movement; so that even Memling, who has the happiest inspirations in the poses of a head or a hand, never constructs a figure of which we realize the back as well as the front.

From the days of Jan van Eyck onwards, partly, perhaps, as a result of his astonishing capacity, the Flemings were alienated from the pursuit of the highest qualities of design, and were captivated by that small realism which is the enemy of the greater.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WESTMINSTER.

I.

ON Monday, September 15th, the above Association commenced its fifty-ninth annual Congress by assembling in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, at 2.30 P.M., where they were welcomed by the Mayor of the City, Lieut.-Col. Clifford Probyn, the President for the year, who formally declared the Congress open.

Holland House was to have been inspected, but this being impossible, a visit was paid instead to the historic church of St. Margaret, next to the Abbey, the most ancient and most celebrated church in Westminster.

The party were met by Canon Hensley Henson, the rector, who very kindly gave a most interesting account of the chief events in its history. The present church is a very good specimen of the Perpendicular Period, and stands on the site of a previous church built by Edward the Confessor when "he removed it from the Abbey for the ease of the monks." The church is chiefly remarkable for its association with the House of Commons. On the 28th of September, 1643, the Scottish Covenant was read from its pulpit, and all those present held up their hands in assent to it. The names of Sir Walter Raleigh, Admiral Blake, Milton, Caxton, and many others are commemorated within its walls.

The history of the east window is very curious and interesting, and was told by Mr. I. Chalkley Gould as follows:—

The window was painted 400 years ago at Dord or Gouda in Holland, intended as a present to Henry VII. for his chapel in Westminster Abbey; but the king dying in 1509, before its arrival, it somehow was obtained by the Abbot of Waltham in Essex. Whether it was erected in the Abbey Church at Waltham is not clear, but it is said to have been so and to have been removed at the Dissolution. Mr. Buckler, in his book on the 'Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross,' says it was then taken to Abbot Fuller's private chapel in his mansion of New Hall, Boreham. There must be a misunderstanding here, as New

Hall never belonged to Waltham's abbots, but to the king. If it went into any private chapel of the abbot it is more likely that it was erected at his private chapel at old Copt Hall near Epping, and that when Henry VIII. obtained the old hall, as he did by fair means or foul, he, not much caring for the place, removed the window to his much favoured palace of Beaulieu, otherwise New Hall. This is, however, pure conjecture. All we know is that in that beautiful Tudor mansion it remained for about two hundred years, till John Olmuis, obtaining the house in 1737, set to work to pull down much of it, including the chapel with its glorious window, preserving the latter in chests.

John Conyers, of Copt Hall, perhaps because the window had once belonged to the ancient owners of his estate, bought it of Olmuis. He gave fifty guineas for it, but afterwards deciding to pull down old Copt Hall and to build a new mansion, he never erected the window, and his son sold it in 1758 for 400 guineas to the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Even here it was not at first to rest in peace, for we learn from Morant's writings that disputes arose between the dean and the parishioners of St. Margaret's "about the superstition and scandal of this innocent window."

Such were its migrations—from Holland to London, to Waltham, possibly to Copt Hall, to New Hall, Boreham, to Copt Hall (perhaps for the second time), and finally to within a few yards of the place for which it was originally intended at Westminster, where we trust it may ever remain.

The party then proceeded to the residence of Mr. R. Duppa Lloyd, a member of Council, at West Kensington, where they were most hospitably entertained and had the pleasure of inspecting his very fine collection of china and engravings. The former embraces specimens of Chinese and Japanese ware, Dresden, Sèvres, Worcester, Chelsea, Derby, &c., exhibiting the progress of the art, and the latter contains a remarkable series of early Florentine engravings. The earliest specimen of the ceramic art is a little Greek two-handled vase, with figure-paintings, of the eighth century B.C. In the evening a largely attended conversation was held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, when the members and friends were welcomed by the Mayor and Mayoress, and a very good programme of music and song was provided. The ancient snuff-boxes and loving cup of the City of Westminster were exhibited, and the President delivered his inaugural address, which was a very happy *résumé* of the importance of the history of Westminster, from the days when it was "a trading centre long before Londinium grew up out of the marshes," and of the general progress and objects of archaeology.

On Tuesday, September 16th, the members and friends assembled at Victoria Station at 10 A.M. and proceeded to Rochester, where they were met by Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., and conducted without delay to the castle. Here Mr. Payne gave a most careful account of the town and castle from Roman times, with the help of a plan spread out before him. He showed the extent of the Roman city, which covered twenty three and a half acres, told how the modern High Street follows the exact line of the Roman way from the east gate to the river, how the modern bridge is on the exact site of its Roman predecessors, the great wooden pile which formed the substructure of this having been discovered during the work of construction, and how what was formerly conjecture in respect to many problems as to the Roman Durobrivæ had now been set at rest by the excavations conducted by himself with the permission of the Corporation.

Coming to mediæval Rochester, Mr. Payne described Bishop Gundulph's work in the castle, 1080-90, of which only the curtain wall remains, the keep, of which the ruins are now

being carefully preserved, being the work of 1120-30.

A very interesting bit of walling was pointed out in the side of the curtain wall facing the river, where there may be seen together on the outer side the core of the original Roman wall, next, the thickening of this by Gundulph, and on the inside its further thickening by Henry III. when he repaired the castle after its siege by John. The distinction in the walling is chiefly shown by the difference in the mortar, the Roman being solid as a rock, the mediæval, distinguished by a difference in colour, being soft and friable. "The most interesting piece of walling in England," said Mr. Payne. When the castle was besieged by King John, a large portion of the keep was undermined and destroyed. This portion was repaired by Henry III., but a huge crack in the walls marks the line between the original and the thirteenth-century work.

Passing by the celebrated earthwork of Boly Hill, now covered with houses, the party next paid an all too hurried visit to the Cathedral. This was most fully and lucidly described by Mr. Payne, but it is so well known that little need be said. The west front, with its beautiful doorway, was admired before entering the building. The Norman tympanum is especially fine, representing our Lord in glory, with the emblems of the four Evangelists. Below this is a course of stone, which contains figures supposed to be apostles; these are very curiously "joggled" the one into the other. On reaching the interior much regret was felt that the west end should be occupied with the huge fifteenth-century window in place of the original beautiful Norman arcading, of which some traces remain. Great interest was felt in viewing the circular lines on the floor at the west end of the north aisle by which the Dean and Chapter have marked the site of the apse of the first lowly Saxon cathedral, and much satisfaction was expressed that when the church was being virtually rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and the east end and choir were finished and two bays of the nave, something happened to interfere with further progress, to which fortunate circumstance we owe the preservation of Gundulph's grand nave and the fine later Norman work of Ernulph in the triforium, with its beautiful diaper ornamentation.

In the afternoon carriages were taken for Cobham Hall and Church, and the drive through the Kentish uplands was much appreciated after the serious work of the morning. At the hall the party were kindly received and welcomed by the Earl of Darnley, who accompanied them round the house, after Mr. Payne had briefly told its history. The history of Cobham manor and house goes back six hundred years, but the present building is that erected by Inigo Jones, with a good deal of later alterations. The hall contains a very good collection of pictures, embracing specimens of Rubens, Vandyck, Guido Reni, Carlo Dolce, and Titian. The portrait of Ariosto by the last artist is specially noteworthy.

A short drive through the park brought the party to Cobham Church, so well known and so justly celebrated on account of its magnificent series of brasses from 1299 to 1529. The vicar described the church, of which the chancel is the oldest part, being in the Early English style. During recent restoration a curious discovery was made of a staircase to the immediate south of the altar, apparently leading to a platform over the reredos, which may have been used for the exhibition of relics. Many fragments of carved figures were found among the rubbish excavated from the stairway, which may have belonged to the reredos.

In the middle of the chancel is the noble tomb of George Brooke, Lord Cobham, who died in 1558. He and his wife repose on a slab of black marble, the rest of the tomb being of

alabaster; round the base are the effigies of their ten sons and four daughters. Mr. Waller says: "The effigies are finely executed, displaying a very superior art, and are most likely of Flemish workmanship."

The remains of Cobham College were the last item of interest inspected. It was founded 36 Edward III. by John of Cobham as a perpetual chantry or college for five priests, these being afterwards increased to seven; after the dissolution it was refounded by William Brooke, Lord Cobham, as an almshouse for twenty poor persons in 1598 on the south side of the church.

There was no evening meeting.

ANATOLIAN HIVE-MARKS.

St. Paul's School, West Kensington, W.

WHY should Mr. Paton think that these marks "may be survivals of pre-Hellenic Anatolian alphabets," or that "they are made by illiterate people whom it is obvious that neither the Greek nor the Arabic alphabet has influenced"? In Mr. Paton's diagram the last sign but one in the sixth line is simply ALLAH, written inartistically but legibly in the Arabic alphabet, minus the sign of reduplication over the L. The third and fourth words of the last line also appear to be ALLAH, with somewhat peculiar forms of the final H (modifications, perhaps, of the shape which is confined in literature to the middle of a word). It would hence seem natural to conclude that the last sign of line 6 and the first sign of line 7 are also crude attempts at writing ALLAH. Possibly the same is true of signs 2 of line 1, 1 of line 3, and 5 of line 7, but, if so, the elements of the word are distorted almost out of recognition, especially in the last case.

In line 5 one seems to detect combinations of Arabic letters; e.g., sign 4 looks like ACH, in line 6 sign 3 is apparently B, and sign 4 may well be a variation of N (C for Ç), or it may stand for a star and crescent, as also may sign 4 (and perhaps 3) of line 3. Other marks (e.g., 4 of line 4 and 2 of line 6) look like astrological symbols, which would doubtless, like the word ALLAH, be thought to act as charms.

In any case, I think I have shown that the Arabic alphabet is not without influence in these inscriptions. The sign I first referred to, at least, is plain Arabic.

R. JOHNSON WALKER.

Five-Act Gossyp.

THE announcement that Lord Iveagh has presented to the National Gallery of Ireland Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of John Philpot Curran will be received with widespread satisfaction. This very fine portrait was in the Royal Academy of 1800, and was purchased at the sale of the Peel heirlooms in May, 1900, for 850 guineas. It is on a 30 in. by 24 in. canvas, and according to Williams's account ('Life of Lawrence,' i. 202-3), it was painted at—or as the result of—one sitting. Williams describes it as "the most extraordinary likeness of the most extraordinary face within the memory of man." The portrait was engraved by J. R. Smith.

THE death occurred last week at Compiègne of Paul Liot, the official painter of marine subjects for the French Government, and a constant exhibitor at the Salon of sea and coast views of Brittany. M. Liot was a pupil of Guillemet, and obtained a *mention honorable* in 1888; he won medals at the exhibitions of 1895 and 1900.

MR. EDWARD GARNETT will issue shortly through Messrs. Duckworth a limited edition of an essay he has written on 'The Art of Winifred Matthews,' illustrated with reproductions of some of the artist's drawings. Miss Matthews's work at the Slade School showed

great originality, and her early death at the age of twenty was a keen disappointment to many who had watched her progress.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH will also issue the following art books: 'Michael Angelo Buonarroti,' by Charles Holroyd, of the Tate Gallery, with numerous illustrations, — 'Albrecht Dürer,' by Lina Eckenstein, with thirty-seven illustrations, — 'Fred. Walker,' by Clementina Black, with thirty-two illustrations and a photographic frontispiece, — 'Millet,' by Romain Rolland, professor at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, with thirty-five illustrations, — 'Leonardo da Vinci,' by Dr. Georg Gronau, — 'The French Impressionists,' by Camille Maclair, with fifty illustrations, — and 'Gainsborough,' by Arthur B. Chamberlain, of the Corporation Gallery, Birmingham.

MADAME FALGUIÈRE, the widow of the distinguished artist, has added one more to the numerous museums in Paris—the Musée Falguière. This is at the deceased artist's studio, 68, Rue d'Assas, where Falguière worked during the last years of his life; and it is well furnished with all the remaining works of the artist, both in painting and in sculpture: in the latter section will be found a complete series of sketches for all Falguière's work, from the Gambetta monument to the 'Triomphe de la Révolution.'

THE death of the distinguished historical painter Prof. Schwoiser, of Munich, is announced from that city.

THE *Builder* of this week contains a long technical and descriptive account of the recently concluded great work of the barrage of the Nile, to which also the illustrations of the number are entirely devoted.

THE REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, who is editing the 'Victoria County History of Berkshire,' has just completed a new work, entitled 'The Cathedrals of Great Britain.' It will take the form of a handbook of nearly 500 pages, compact and comprehensive, giving detailed information as to the history, associations, architecture, and monuments of each cathedral, and will be illustrated with a hundred drawings by Mr. Herbert Railton and others, together with plans. Mr. Ditchfield also has in preparation a shilling primer on 'English Gothic Architecture.' Both books will be published by Messrs. Dent.

THE SWISS Numismatic Society held its general yearly meeting on Saturday and Sunday last at La Chaux-de-Fonde, under the presidency of Dr. Ströhl, of Geneva.

THE excavations carried on by the Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft at Babylon have laid bare some fine specimens of wall decorations, in coloured glazed bricks, in the southern citadel of El Kasr. Whole portions of the walls have been found, and the effect of the coloured tiles with their dark blue background and the ornamental lions and bulls is said to be excellent.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

FESTIVAL OF THE THREE CHOIRS.

DR. HORATIO PARKER, Professor of Music at Yale University, was at Worcester three years ago, and his 'Hora Novissima,' produced under his direction, created such a favourable impression that he was again invited to contribute something towards this year's festival. He conducted part iii. of his dramatic oratorio 'The Legend of St. Christopher,' produced at New York in 1898. The work is based on the legend of the Syrian saint, Offerus, who would serve none but the mightiest on earth. Part iii. deals with his resolution to serve Christ,

who, in the form of a child, asks to be carried over the stream. He carries his burden safely across, hence his name of the Christ-bearer. This romantic legend, with its sacred and its secular scenes, lends itself well to musical treatment. So far as the oratorio may be judged from only one part, some of the music is too obvious, as if the composer had sought to catch the public ear. But the writing throughout displays such thought, skill, and frequently nobility that it commands attention and deserves high praise. The whole work is to be performed next month at Bristol, and no doubt it will soon be heard in London. The soloists were Madame Albani, Messrs. William Green and Lane Wilson. Master R. C. White, a Hereford chorister and the "Youth" in 'Elijah,' sang the music of the "Child." The choir was on its mettle, and evidently enjoyed the music. The morning performance ended with the Tschaikowsky 'Pathetic.'

The evening concert in the Public Hall opened with Mr. G. W. Chadwick's dramatic overture 'Melpomene.' This American composer—under whom, by the way, Dr. Parker formerly studied, is scarcely known here—although he has written symphonies, overtures, and many choral works. The overture in question is clear in form, of impassioned character, and well scored, but the music is from without rather than from within, a reflection rather than a revelation. Mr. Granville's orchestral poem 'The Witch of Atlas' (after Shelley) is light in substance, but of moderate length, tastefully scored, and effective. Strauss's 'Tod und Verklärung' received an able rendering under the direction of Mr. Atkins. Strauss's name appeared for the first time on the programme of a provincial festival. Miss Marie Brema was announced to sing his 'Gesang der Apollonpriesterin' at this concert, but Miss Muriel Foster, acting as her substitute, sang, and with success, different songs from those marked in the book. We need only add that Mr. Plunket Greene sang 'The Soldier's Tent,' with the composer, Sir Hubert Parry, at the conductor's desk, and that Dr. Elgar conducted his 'Cockaigne' overture, parts of which sounded painfully loud in the small hall. Both composers met with a hearty reception.

On Thursday morning Dr. Elgar conducted his 'Dream of Gerontius,' which since its production at Birmingham on October 3rd, 1900, has been twice performed at Düsseldorf under Prof. Butts, the second time at the Lower Rhenish Festival last Whitsuntide. The exceeding great merits of the work have been generally recognized, but as yet, curiously, Londoners have had no opportunity of judging it. 'Gerontius' will be given at Sheffield next month, and we hope that it will be included in the winter scheme of the Royal Albert Choral Society; if not, it will be a crying shame. Considering the solemn theme of the poem and the correspondingly earnest music, a cathedral is undoubtedly the most fitting place for it; at any rate, in a concert room, as was the case when the 'Parsifal' music was given at the Albert Hall, applause should be strictly forbidden. At Worcester a few tamperings were made with the text, and consequently with the music, before the work was considered fit for performance in the Cathedral, and the following

notice in the book of words, "Omissions of a doctrinal nature are indicated by asterisks," called special attention to the fact. This, however, seemed to us a vexatious interference with a work of art. For instance, the Chorus of Assistants, "Holy Mary pray for him," was omitted, yet in the evening of the same day the words of the 'Stabat Mater' were sung. Surely this was straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Sincere religious scruples, however narrow-minded they may appear, should undoubtedly be respected, but they should be accompanied by consistency, as in days gone by when, to appease tender consciences, a "mass" was called a service, and when the 'Stabat Mater' hymn was changed into 'Tribulation,' an English text in which not a trace of supplication to the Virgin could be found.

The performance of 'Gerontius,' if not letter-perfect, was admirable in spirit. The important part of Gerontius was sung by Mr. John Coates, whose rendering of the music was artistic, though he did not express all the feeling of mystery and awe called for by the words and the music. Miss Muriel Foster sang the soothing, dignified strains of the Angel with commendable earnestness. Mr. Plunket Greene represented the Priest. The choir acquitted itself well: the singing was pure and refined, though an occasional want of power or extreme delicacy prevented the music exerting its full effect. But at these festivals the time allotted to rehearsals is not sufficient to secure anything like an ideal rendering of so difficult a work, at any rate, as regards the choral part, as 'Gerontius.' The music we noticed at the time of the Birmingham Festival, but we shall return to the subject after we have heard it again at Sheffield next month.

After the interval came Bach's cantata, "The Lord is a sun and shield" ("Gott der Herr ist Sonn und Schild"). This short, dignified work has an opening chorus in which the composer displays his skill in polyphonic writing, but the music is so clear and broad that the means by which the resultant effect is produced are never obtrusive. The "Nun danket alle Gott," plainly harmonized, is sung by the voices. The martial accompaniment is accounted for by the fact that the cantata was written for the Reformation Festival of 1735, in which year Saxony was threatened with a Polish war of succession. The contralto air was well sung by Miss Muriel Foster, but the duet for soprano and bass was rendered by Madame Emily Squire and Mr. Lane Wilson, at any rate as regards the opening, in too light a spirit. The choral singing, good in quality, was lacking in boldness and brilliancy. Mr. Ivor Atkins gave a satisfactory rendering of Brahms's Symphony in F.

The festival concluded, as usual, with 'The Messiah' on Friday morning. The great event of the week was Dr. Elgar's 'Dream of Gerontius,' which, by the way, drew a larger audience than 'Elijah'; the work was, of course, received in solemn silence, but one could feel the deep impression which it created. We note also with pleasure the progress which Mr. Atkins has made in the art of conducting; as yet, however, he is best in instrumental music. The

excellent services of Mr. A. H. Brewer and Dr. G. R. Sinclair, who officiated at the organ, the one at the morning, the other at the evening performances, deserve recognition. And, in conclusion, we beg to express our thanks to all officials and stewards for their courtesy and readiness to give information.

STRADIVARI.

Antonio Stradivari: his Life and Work (1644-1737). By W. Henry Hill, Arthur F. Hill, F.S.A., and Alfred E. Hill. (Hill & Sons.)—Andrea Amati, born about 1520, was the founder of the Cremona school of violin makers; while about a century and a quarter later was born the grand old maker under whom that school reached its zenith. In an 'Introductory Note' by Lady Huggins readers are reminded that this 'Life of Stradivari' has been written "by men, all of them peculiarly fitted, by hereditary natural aptitude, by long expert training, and by deep love of music and of musical instruments," to deal with the subject. The actual birthdays of great men are frequently unknown; among musical composers we may mention the names of Gluck and Beethoven. As regards Stradivari, neither the day nor the place of birth can be ascertained, although most diligent research has been made; neither is anything known of his early career. We read that the first "documentary intimation even of Antonio's existence in Cremona" is furnished by a label inserted in one of his violins, and dated 1666. For the year of birth reliance was placed on labels inserted by him in instruments made during the last ten years of his life. Fétis, the first to give this information, mentions one label dated 1736 seen by him, on which was written "d'anni 92." A few years ago, however, this statement was contested by Mr. E. J. Payne, on the ground that the label of another instrument made in 1732 bore the words "d'anni 82"; the handwriting in both cases was, however, apparently genuine. The mystery was at length solved by Messrs. Hill, and in a manner which shows how much patient care is needed in examining such documents. The story of the Stradivari labels given in chaps. ii. and ix. by our authors reads like a romance. The discrepancy above mentioned arose from the misreading of a figure in Stradivari's hand faultily traced, not at all surprising seeing that he was then in his eighty-ninth year. The very misreading, however, led to the interesting discovery of papers glued over the original labels, words and figures being written on both. Chap. ix. also deals with the subject of false labels. "It is unfortunately true," say our authors, "that labels, especially in the past, have been much tampered with, and this evil practice is carried on even to-day." That it is not a growing evil is at any rate some consolation. A petition was addressed to the Duke of Modena in 1685, only one year after Amati's death, by Tomasso A. Vitali for legal redress, he having been deceived by a label inscribed Nicolò Amati, which had been pasted over one marked Francesco Ruggiero, "a maker of much less repute." Special and, according to our authors, undue importance has been attributed to certain periods of Stradivari's art career; hence unscrupulous dealers have sought to pass off examples of early and late dates as those of the middle period of the maker's life. Admirable reproductions are given of Stradivari labels from 1666 to 1737, the ninety-fourth and last year of the maker's life, and we are told that by careful study of them "even the uninitiated" can decide whether the figures of any given specimen have been tampered with.

The tomb itself of the master-maker of violins, together with the church of St. Domenico at Cremona in which it was erected,

was demolished in 1869; the name-stone alone remains. The house in which he was born still stands, but it has undergone considerable structural alteration. It is interesting to visit the earthly habitations of great men, but the real objects of worship, the works which they have left behind, are also the most durable.

According to tradition Stradivari was a pupil of the famous Nicolò Amati. Lancetti, whose biography of the master was never published, declared that he had seen a label off a Strad. marked "Alumnus Nicolò Amati," but the enthusiastic writers of the book under notice have gone one better, and found a violin with a label thus inscribed: "Alumnus Nicolai Amati, faciebat anno 1666." They believe, indeed, that "Amati practically retained the services of his gifted pupil" until his (Amati's) death in 1684. Stradivari, we read, was slow to develop. His early works "reveal throughout considerable Amati influence"; at the same time, we are assured that they "undeniably bear the stamp of Stradivari." That "slow development," those signs of individuality, how they recall Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner, composers who in similar slow manner won for themselves highest fame! There are many silly stories: of Handel composing the 'Messiah' in twenty-three days, Mozart his 'Don Juan' Overture in a night, or of Schubert writing many of his finest songs as fast as pen would move, and so on. Such rapid work is often considered one of the special signs of genius, but such opinion is open to exception, to say nothing of the fact that in many cases such stories will not bear scrutiny: how much had been worked out in the composers' minds before they put pen to paper—that is the question.

The violins made by Stradivari between 1686 and 1690 represent the craftsman in the plenitude of his powers. The 'Tuscan' of 1690, now in the possession of Mr. R. E. Brandt, is considered his masterpiece. Details are given concerning the various experiments made by him as regards outline, dimensions, and general construction, also varnishing; and these show how much skill and thought went to the making of instruments which now excite a feeling of wonder among violinists, and of despair among makers. Our authors, however, render full justice to the "beauty and exquisite finish of much of the work of the Amatis," only they consider Stradivari possessed of a "greater and more expansive mind."

Chap. xi. is entitled 'Prices paid for Stradivari Instruments.' Mention is first made of prices given for Cremona violins. In 1572 Charles IX. of France paid fifty *livres tournois* (equivalent to about 12*l.*) for an instrument, most probably one by Andrea Amati, "the only Cremonese maker of repute at that time." Again, in 1638 the astronomer Galileo bought a Cremona for his nephew—the *non plus ultra* of instruments, to quote the expression used by Father Micanzio, with whom Galileo was in correspondence—for fifteen ducats (equivalent to about 14*l.* 8*s.*). A violin considered a genuine Nicolò Amati was bought in 1685 for a sum representing not quite 30*l.* It is not known what Stradivari charged for a violin, but our authors have reason to believe that the price ranged from 10*l.* to 15*l.* The earliest exact information concerning prices of Strads. dates only from 1792. Most interesting and valuable information is given respecting sales of Strads. We mention only two. The famous 'Tuscan' was purchased in Florence in 1794 for a sum equivalent to about 40*l.*; it was resold in 1875 for 250*l.*, and finally purchased by the Hill firm in 1888 for 1,000*l.* In 1808 the remarkable instrument of 1716 known as the 'Messie' was valued by Count Cozio (the first really ardent admirer of Stradivari's instruments) at 150 *louis d'or*, approximately 120*l.*; it was bought by the Hill firm in 1890 for 2,000*l.* "The enhanced prices," say our authors,

"now paid for all fine instruments act as a powerful deterrent to the formation of collections. We are acquainted with only three amateurs who possess a quartet of Stradivari's instruments: Mr. Charles Oldham, Baron Knoop, and Mr. R. E. Brandt."

The number of instruments (violins, violas, 'cellos, &c.) made by Stradivari is an interesting point touched upon. According to the Count Cozio mentioned above, ninety-one violins, two 'cellos, and several violas were in the possession of Stradivari at the time of his death. Messrs. Hill calculate—and believe that they have under—rather than over-estimated the fruits of his industry—that he must have constructed over eleven hundred instruments. This calculation is based on a fair average per annum. His life, it must be remembered, was a long one; and he laboured "during upwards of seventy-five years out of the ninety-four allotted to him." His principal efforts were devoted to the making of violins, violas, and violoncellos; the authors doubt the statement of various writers that he made double-basses. They know also of two viole-da-gamba of his—since converted into violoncellos—and of a tenor viol—since converted into a viola; likewise of two guitars dating from the early years of the master's life.

The concluding chapter is entitled 'A Supposed Portrait of Stradivari.' This refers to a portrait considered genuine by the late Signor Giacomo Stradivari, a descendant of the maker. Lady Huggins, however, has fully discussed the matter, and come to the conclusion that the picture represents "not Stradivari, but some musician who lived towards the close of the sixteenth or the earlier part of the seventeenth century." Though not Stradivari, it is nevertheless of extreme interest, as there seems good reason to believe it to be a portrait, hitherto unknown, of the great Claudio Monteverdi.

We have lingered gratefully over a life of fascinating interest which will be read far and wide, and one which is indeed a most important contribution to the literature of the violin. The get-up of the book is admirable, and it contains numerous and valuable plates. The hope of the joint authors that "the sincerity of our work will bring us that support which stimulates fresh undertakings" should not prove a vain one. The work is dedicated by them to the memory of their father, William Ebsworth Hill.

Musical Gossip.

THE next volume of the 'Oxford History of Music' to be issued will be 'The Music of the Seventeenth Century,' by Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, and this may be expected immediately.

THE Court Theatre at Hanover, built in 1852, celebrated its jubilee on September 1st. In connexion with that city it is interesting to note that our king George III., when Hanover became a kingdom, established a permanent theatre, paying a yearly sum of 2,000 thalers out of his privy purse to Pichler, the director. In 1817 the amount was raised to 8,000 thalers. This appears to have continued until the death of William IV., the last common ruler of the two kingdoms.

A SERIES of ten subscription concerts is to be given at the Albert Hall, Leipzig, at very moderate prices. The programmes will include classical and modern works. The first concert will be given on October 6th, under the direction of Herr Weingartner, with Herr Reisenauer as pianist.

THE following soloists will appear at the Berlin Philharmonic Concerts under the direction of Herr Nikisch: D'Albert, Busoni, Pugno, Sauret, Scheidemantel, Edith Walker, Erica Wedekind, and Ysaye.

Le Ménestrel of September 11th announces the death of Émile Bernard, born at Marseilles in 1845, who studied at the Paris Conservatoire. He wrote, among other works, a violin concerto,

two orchestral suites, an overture, chamber music, and two cantatas, 'Guillaume le Conquérant' and 'La Captivité de Babylone.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	English Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES.	Promenade Concert, Queen's Hall.
WED.	English Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS.	Promenade Concert, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	English Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT.	Promenade Concert, Queen's Hall.
SUN.	Promenade Concert, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

A PLAY by Mr. Victor Widnell, entitled 'Secret and Confidential,' was produced on Tuesday night at the Comedy Theatre. It proves to be the same piece which, under a different title, was given in Liverpool some six months ago. It has strong scenes and situation, and is fairly well written, but is conventional and not quite convincing. Miss Gertrude Kingston plays powerfully the heroine, who, to shield her father incurs most dishonouring suspicions, and Mr. F. Kerr, Mr. Eugene Mayeur, and Mr. C. Aubrey Smith give capable representations. The play was received with much favour.

THE third appearance of Miss Nance O'Neil took place at the Adelphi on Tuesday as Elizabeth in a translation of 'Giacometti Elisabetta Reina d'Inghelterra,' produced by Ristori at Covent Garden in 1858, and again at Drury Lane in 1882. The method of the actress is not adequate to so exacting a part, nor is the company by which she is supported sufficiently strong to make amends for her shortcoming. The presentation was, however, received with favour.

SIR HENRY IRVING's country tour will begin forthwith in Birmingham and will extend to Leeds, Nottingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Bristol.

MR. MURRAY CARSON and Mr. William Greet will enter, at the close of Mr. Rankin's season, upon the management of the Adelphi, at which they will produce a four-act play by Mr. Carson and Mr. Malcolm Watson entitled 'Captain Kettle.'

OCTOBER 2ND is the date at present fixed for the production at His Majesty's of 'The Eternal City.' Among the novelties in contemplation at that house is a play by Mr. Claude Lowther, M.P.

THE next novelty at the Avenue will consist of 'Mrs. Willoughby's Kiss,' a four-act play by Mr. Frank Stayton, given in Brighton on the 2nd May, 1901. Miss Annie Hughes, Miss Florence St. John, Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Mr. Leonard Boyne, and Mr. A. E. George will be in the cast.

'SPORTING SIMPSON,' a farcical comedy, will serve for the re-opening on October 1st of the Royalty. Mr. George Giddens will play the principal part, and will be supported by Miss Lettice Fairfax, Mr. Forbes Dawson, and Mr. William Wye.

A new four-act comedy by Mr. Barrie is to be produced next month at a West-End theatre, with Mr. H. B. Irving and Miss Irene Vanbrugh in the principal parts.

MISS CECILIA LOFTUS will, it is stated, join Mr. E. H. Sothern in New York at Christmas and will appear as Ophelia.

BJÖRNSON has just written a new play dealing with modern problems, which will be published on October 28th in Copenhagen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. H.—E. F. C.—W. H. J.—J. C. C.—A. W.—J. W. R.—W. H. L.—J. W. H.—received. W. H. P. Regrets: too late. E. F. C.—Not suitable for us.

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QUERIES:—Edward and James Moore—Van de Pump—Vincent of Long Ditton—Pre-Celtic Britain—Stanhurst Arms—Goethe—Curton Monument—Lyrics for Music—Belliquary at Anstey—Grisard—General Desborough's House—Chalmers' Portrait Painter—'Tomato'—'I.O.U.'—Heredford Manor-houses—Monmouth Rebellion—Frickel (andstickles)—Heriot—'Katcakes'—'Rap'—Breakfast-roll—De Barre Family and Workshop Priory—'Linney'—Masculine Dress—Delaval-Carey—White-headed Boy—Jews and Eternal Punishment—Admiral Byron—William Ball's Poems—Bristow Family—Shelley at Bracknell.

REPLIES:—Shelley's Ancestry—Charleston—'Kil-Cat' Portraits—Coleridge Bibliography—Title of Book—Branshill Castle—'Vicar and Moses'—Sale of Prince of Wales's Collection—Baker Family—'Cheesnut'—Arms of Eton and Winchester—Polygraphic Hall—Optic Glass—'Nonosopreties'—'Cond'—Scott and Wilkie—Periwinkle—Charles II. and West Dorset—Bell Inscription—Medallion of Scott—Evolution of a Nose—First Christmas Card—Watson of Barra Bridge—English Families in Kurland—German Letters—Thackeray's London Houses—Wine in Public Conduits—Initial for Forename—Stamp Collecting—Chess Playing—Monastic Sheep Farming.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Hogarth's 'Rearer East'—Schrover's Grief's 'German-English Dictionary'—Tennyson's 'In Memoriam'—Glauser's 'French Commercial Correspondence'—Wyatt's 'Old English Reader.'

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for SEPTEMBER 13 contains:—

NOTES:—The Bacon-Shakespeare Question—Additions to the 'N.E.D.'—'Affection' and 'Connexion'—'Yeoman'—'Mark Rutheford' and 'George Eliot'—Grass Widow—Franciscan and Mason—'Whipping the cat'—'Thirty days hath September'—Half Penny for Halfpenny—Burials in Westminster Abbey—Waverley Abbey, Surrey—'Tayntage'—B. R. Haydon.

QUERIES:—Portrait by Zbarbarian—Halley Family—Sir T. Rodley—Arms on Fireback—Political Playing-Cards—W. Killick—'Popple'—Cradle Chimney—'Often have I seen'—Descendants of Elizabethan Worthies—'Quite a few'—'Coronation'—'Chien on rat'—Music in Westminster Cathedral—Joseph and Anne Cottle—'The religion of all sensible men'—Ludgershall—Königsdorf Abbey—Mémorial of the Chevalier Fierpoint—Sir Miles Crolly—Pigeon-Holes and Tin Tokens—Wine Rare Article—R. Paget—Earl Darcy—Major-General Price—Bishop Moore.

REPLIES:—Dunwich or Dunmow—Disappearing Chartists—Long-fellow—Cavalier and Roundhead Families—'Faith, Hope, and Love were questioned'—'Barboston'—Black as Badge of Mourning—Chess Playing—Robert, D. G. Frislandia Episcopa—'Torton'—Newark Abbey—Pictorial Postcards—'Le Furnager'—'Comitely'—Greek Epigram—Episcopal College of St. Edward—Sunday Morning Service—The Gylbins—Shakespeare's 'Iacon'—Earthworks at Burgham—Castle Carewe—A. Heppelwhite—'Lupo-mannaro'—'Caste'—J. Anderson—Lime-tree—Brown Family—'Endorsement'—'Dorso-ventrally'—Tedula—Latin Verses—'Trescher'—Mallet used by Wren.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—The Breviers of Cumberland—Filon's 'La Caricature en Angleterre'—Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook'—Devon Notes and Queries.

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for SEPTEMBER 6 contains:—

NOTES:—The Second Folio Shakespeare—Sortes Evangelicæ—'Sence'—'Sense'—'N & Q'—Anagram—Hampered Periodicals—Bunbury—Channel Island Names—Lord Chesterfield on Laughter—Westminster Custom—Harrison Ainsworth at Kensal Green—Walnut Log—Prince Rupert after the Restoration.

QUERIES:—Capt. E. Widdington—Paintings at Bethlehem—'Kil-Cat' Portraits—G. Kirke—Danilotto—Canterbury—Sledges—Place names—Stones—T. Waite—Lettres de cachet—Knightly Charlatan—Miasodolus—The Coronation Canopy—The Three Towns—Novellists' Accuracy—Carlisle, Coleridge, and Swinburne—Troxton—Lord's Prayer in Verse—Ell Family—Beads in the East—'Jack-the-bird'.

REPLIES:—Knights of the Garter—Branshill Castle—'The Soul's Errand'—Heuskarian Rarity—Legend of Lady Alice Lea—'Different than'—'Dragon Tree'—The Mitre—Hunter Street, Brunswick Square—Black Malibran—Hobbs Family—Knighthood—Sir Alan Horton—'Mallet' or 'Mallet'—Marjorie Fleming's Portraits—Index-making—Arms of Married Women—Beasley—Sergeant Bell and his Race—Show—Cimex lectionarius—Boundary Stones—'Tabies in the eyes'—Birmingham—Pepps and Sanderson—'Hoping against hope'—Doseit Hall—Kourr and Spell-Fox—Epitaph on an Attorney—Thackeray and Homophony—Euston Road—'Merry'—Governing Bodies of Public Schools—Tallied African—Coronation Sermons—'Notheland'.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Jewish Encyclopedia—'Quarterly Review'—Reviews and Magazines.

Obituary.—Mr. Joseph Phillips.

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for AUGUST 30 contains:—

NOTES:—The British Academy—'Morte Arthur' and the War of Brittany—Dr. John Bond—Coronation Advertisement of 1683—'Barrator'—'Concert'—'Dance'—'Cheesnut'.

QUERIES:—Coleridge Bibliography—Title of Book Wanted—Cavaliers and Roundheads in Carmarthen—'In matters of commerce'—C. J. Mathews—Whitson Farthings—Lion and Unicorn—Bell Inscription—Visiting Cards in Italy—Cornish Motto—Signs—American Knee-breaches—Weight or Token—'Barboston'—'Wig-wands'—'Fat halves'—Chorley's Poems—'The Vicar and Moses'—Nana Salt.

REPLIES:—'Woodstock'—'Only too thankful'—Disappearing Chartists—Pam—Mrs. Jane Barker—Lady Elizabeth Percy—The Iron Duke—Stamps Collecting—Family Crests—De Laet Family—'Mallet' or 'Mallet'—Capt. Morris's Wife—English Parsonage—Malt and Hops—Almond Hope—Monastic Literature—Visions of Wales's Theatre—Cries of Animals—Greek Mythology—Waterloo Ballroom—Watson of Barra Bridge—'Beastie vision'—Arms of French Cities—Celestine—Bank of England—'Ferry'—Ferry—Despair.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Supplement to 'Encyclopædia Britannica'—Clarke's 'Bermudsey'—'Cardiff Records'—Hutton's 'Lesson of Evolution'.

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THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN THE FIRST NUMBER WILL BE:—

EDITORIAL.

THE BASIS OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. By Prof. Percy Gardner, Litt.D. of Oxford.

THE CONCEPT OF THE INFINITE. By Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard University.

THE OUTSTANDING CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SCIENCE AND FAITH. By Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc. F.R.S.

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